ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,162—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1897.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5142	W. A. Wheler .. 27th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon .... 4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester 11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole..... 18th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews ... 25th ,,
		1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon..... 1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule ... 8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole..... 29th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ... 19th ,,
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 26th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole..... 5th Mar.
B.M.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .. 12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London ... 19th ,,
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON,

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,311	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 3 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,836	21st Dec., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Nov. 8, 1897.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," Captain E. Piper, will SAIL on 25th November, 1897.

For Rates of Freight and Passage apply to

F. FISCHER & Co.
8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DeoBALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

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F. BALDOVINO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,287 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 2nd December. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 22nd November, 1897.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 26th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeColspellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Rymmun Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS
SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Dessert Sets, Chamber Services.
TREACHER & CO'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.
WEDGWOOD HARLEQUIN AND EGGWARE.
THE NEW SAMIAN POTTERY.
FLOWER HOLDERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.
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SEVERAL NEW PATTERNS.
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BY HINKS AND COMPANY.
A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHEN AND OTHER USES.
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE,
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.
POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.
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AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR
TABLE USE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.
KITCHEN AND CULINARY UTENSILS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
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KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.
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We "to-day select those specially intended for children, whose own particular festival is so near at hand, and in looking through the books before us, with their sumptuous bindings, their perfect letterpress and their exquisite illustrations, we feel a pang of regret that we cannot at once summon all the children of this vast city and see them revel in the delights and wonders of fairyland, toyland, verseland and oddland."

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	Rs. a.
THE PINK FAIRY BOOK. Edited by Andrew Lang. With 67 Illustrations by H. J. Ford	4 8

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Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P"	,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
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,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
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PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
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Do. No. II	,,	0	14
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Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 90
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Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
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This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 56
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NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syces per mensem Comaission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CORN GRINDING AND BISCUIT MAKING MACHINERY, ALSO ENGINE, BOILER, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Callian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned, the following machinery, consisting of a 25 nominal H. P. high-pressure beam engine, 2 Cornish boilers, 20ft. long, 8ft. diameter, one biscuit-making machinery set complete, universal dough mixing machine, large silk dressing machine, bolting machine, separating machine, winnowing machine, shafting, hangers, plumbers' blocks, etc.
The above machinery is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THIRD BHOIWADA LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Nagindass Vithuldass, the Assignee of the mortgagee and Hon account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vithaldass Sakharam, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of May, 1896, made between the said Vithaldass Sakaram of the one part, and Mancooverbai, widow of Gungadass Vizbhoocandass, of the other part.
All that piece of faznadaree ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of third Bholwada Lane, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 746 square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the third Bholwada Lane, on the north by the house of Prushotum Pranjivandass, and on the south by the property of Vizbhoocandass Atmaram, and which and all premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldass Sakharam.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CHANDLERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP CHANDLERS GOODS AND MILL STORES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction a No. 63, Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings, the whole of the Stock-in-trade consisting of Manila and Tarred Ropes, pulley blocks, winches, chain blocks, fire engine, weighing machines, screw jacks, hydraulic jacks, rubber lined hose, suction hose, grain mill, leather hose, 2 shaft cutters, drilling machines, stock and taps and dies, Listers flower mill, zinc sheets, galvanized netting, iron gauze wire, copper electric conductors, cotton and leather belting, scales, grindstones, canvas and red rubber hose, lenses, barometer, compass emery, load pipes, gass fittings, spun yarn, rubber sheets, crane oil, copying press, rubber valve, nozzles, couplings, garden tools, weights, warming stove, plaster of paris, woollen mops, mule spindles, mill accessories, safes, musical box, tables, chairs, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold & Co., the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, sewing machine, ice box, American organ, kerosine stove, brass standing lamps, etc., the property of Dr. DALLAS.
The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Marker Building, Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. James Pearse and Co., the valuable and substantial black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, Wither's English-made iron safe with Chubb's locks bound cantans, resonante square piano by Richard Lipp and Son, windproof table lamps by Hinks, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of C. J. VERNON, Esq., changing residence.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE SADDLES, WHIPS, CARRIAGE LAMPS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building" Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, on account of the concerned, invoices of Guest's English-made saddles complete, spare bridles, girths, martingales, four-in-hand reins, ivory handle, single and double whips, ladies' and gent's riding and hunting whips, carriage lamps of various sizes, etc.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, TELESCOPE, IRON SAFE, TRICYCLE, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. A. Rule, consisting of chest of drawers, wearing apparel, tin trunk, tricycle, books, studs, ring, &c.
The effects of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhay, consisting of boxes of surgical instruments, telescope, iron safe with stand, tin-box, etc.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN 13TH CAMATEPOORA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Bai Goolal, widow of Jamnadas Runchordas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Eisette Shetiba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of January 1894, the following properties, viz:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 13th Camatapura Street outside the Fort, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2038, Street No. 205, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4580 and 4581, new No. 1102/5, old survey Nos. 4113 and 4114, new Nos. 1144-55 and bounded on the east by the property of Jungum Rajuna Babaji, on the west by the property of the said Eisette Shetiba Venkati, on the South by the 13th Camatcopura Lane, and on the North by the sweepers' passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Eisette Shetiba Venkati.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground with a messuage or dwelling house formerly forming part of a house belonging to Eisette Shetiba situate in the 13th Camatcopura Lane outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4538, new No. 11003, old survey No. 4,760 new survey No. 6569, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward No. 2032 and 2033, Street Nos. 116—118 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vadi Venkati, but now of the said Eisette Shetiba Venkati, on the West by the property of Joti Sayaboo, on the North by the 13th Camatcopura Street, and on the South by the Sweepers' passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Eisette Shetiba Venkati.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Trabjee, Dayabhai, Pakvash and Chandulal, Attorneys to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21th November, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 142 BALES OF JUNGBAR GREY PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Nanjeebhoy Mianee, the undermentioned goods:—

				in. yds.
6 bales	Jungbar grey piece-goods,	No. 1000 by 24lbs.	21 × 10	
3	do.	do.	do.	1290 by 23lbs. 29 × 12
30	do.	do.	do.	250 by 43lbs. 29 × 20
29	do.	do.	do.	7000 by 58lbs. 30 × 24
30	do.	do.	do.	700 by 6lbs. 31 × 24
43	do.	do.	do.	256 by 8lbs. 3 × 32

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.
1 case white muils.
1 case Turkey red printed jaconetts.
16 bales grey shirtings 50" by 9 lbs.
5 ,, ,, ,, 54" by 11 lbs.
34 ,, ,, dhoties.
A quantity of grey piece-goods consisting of grey shirtings, jaconetts, dhoties, &c.
On account of the concerned—
1 case Turkey-red pink scarfs, 42" by 10 yds.
2 ,, ,, ,, 42 1-4" by 8-9 yds.
1 ,, champagne.
10 bales lining glass.
On account of the underwriters—
5 chests damaged green tea.
One account of the concerned—
A few dozen silver open face keyless watches.
A few dozen American electro-plated gold watches.
One Madras-built push-push.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th inst., and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—
A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c. consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap bolting, canvas pipes, iron chains, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, bolts and nuts, old portable engine, Indian rubber scrap, lamps, brass tubes, iron tyres, bridge work and brake gear materials, brass, copper, copper and gun metal ingots, copper plates, broken glass, wicks, old tents and tarpaulins, machinery duplicate parts, old iron wheels and axles, French polish, hyraulic jacks, levels and other surveying instruments roofing iron work, lead scrap, hand pumps stationery, wooden sleepers, gun metal and miscellaneous other stores.
The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot and the purchasers must accept this as final.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.
A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 24th November, 1897.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.
SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite to the Church, an invoice of 50 cases Japanese curiosities, consisting of silk piece-goods, handkerchiefs, jackets, shirts, kimarhands, Japanese tea sets, flower vases, trays, lacquered tea trays, cabinets, boxes, bronze figures, ash trays, flower vases, bed covers, cushions, table covers, window curtains, chair covers, figures, screens, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in small lots ty suit purchasers, and is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, one handsome strong built victoria in very good order, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—
1 mahogany square pianoforte.
1 D. B. C. F. gun in case.
1 Winchester repeating rifle in case.
A lot of household teak and black wood furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, bentwood chairs, tatties, rattan chairs, cloth and gown press, eight-day clock, Japanese safe, etc.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau with grey waler horse and a set of jingle harness.
1 handsome blk. w. g. 15-3, imported last year, trained charger, certificate Artillery School, Kirkee, good opportunity.
1 powerful bay Arab, about 11-1½, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
2 English cows.
1 handsome strong-built buggy with monsoon apron.
The property of a gentleman proceeding up-country.
1 handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF WAHALLAN MILLS.

By order of the transferees of the first mortgagee, Mr. Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgagee, Mr. Lalcobhai Nanabhoy Parukh, under the power of sale reserved to the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of June 1894, and an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Runchordas Gokuldas, the nominee of Framjunker Jamiatram, deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, on the premises.—
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.
The property is on view.

PARTICULARS:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government freehold land situate at Parel, in the island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Tolsa and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2545, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 97, new No. 16387, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2545.
THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Curseji Nowroji Wadia, is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2540.
FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, forming part of the said Curseji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-ninths square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Tolsa No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2541.
FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Forss land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement 694 ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Tolsa and Foras No. 9, new No. 1-4125, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 2-2541.
SIXTHLY.—All that piece of leasehold land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the late Cursetji Nowroji Manasetji Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 69, 75, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 98, new No. 16586, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2544, 2-2544, 3-2544, 4-2544 and 5-2544.
All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land lstly, 2ndly, 3rdly, 4thly, 5thly, and 6thly described, together with the mill buildings, engine houses, boiler houses, chimneys, chawls, godowns, bungalow, out-houses and shops and other buildings standing thereon, and all engines, boilers, mill machinery and gearing formerly known as the Ookerda Khetsey Spinning and Weaving Mills and now known as Wahllan Mills, situate, lying and being on the west side of Soparibaug Road at Parel without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38309 2-3d square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Soparibaug Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lakhmidas Haridas and Katao Ramdas respectively, and partly by the Currey Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Thaver, Moolanee Sultan Merali and Dinbai Bomanjee respectively, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 140, 97, 96 and 9, and new Nos. 14314, 16587, 16588 and 14125, old Survey Nos.—, New Survey Nos. 1—2543, 1—2544, 1—2544, 2—2544, 4—2544, 5—2544, 2—2541, 2541, and 2540 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward F Nos. 1-5 (1) 116 (1) 116 (2) 117, 118, 301 (1), 299, and 302, street Nos. 6a—8—8a—10 to 18, 58, 58 and 57 and 58, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ookerda Khetsey and his tenants, and latterly in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of Pranshanker Jamiatram, deceased, and are now in the possession of the vendors.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, next to Gibbs' House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, also open carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built single-seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a powerful bay waler gelding, sets of English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
The property of other gentlemen—
1 rosewood semi-grand pianoforte.
1 handsome strong English-built landau by 'Kinross' suitable for single or pair.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated wares, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful bay Arab cheroe and harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants and tubs and pots, &c., the property of GEORGE MCLAREN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot Warl Bunder:—
On WEDNESDAY the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, a large quantity of waste-paper and cotton sweepings, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba near the Post Office, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plated ware, one fine-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of T. J. WARD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th November, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND COOPER STREET, BHENDY BAZAAR.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the executors of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Kurrim Gowlee, by virtue of the power of sale given to the mortgagee in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th April, 1895, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about two hundred and seventeen and one-ninth square yards according to the Collector's Records, but by an actual admeasurement it is about one hundred and seventy-five and two-thirds square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2883, new No. 8886, old Survey No. 1183, and new Survey No. 4545, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 793, and Street Nos. 24, 26 and 28, which all premises are situated in Bombay, on the north side of 2nd Cooper Street, Bhendy Bazaar, in the registration sub district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the property of Abdoola Hasonally, on the west by the property of Esmail Hubbib, on the north by an open stone paved channel, and beyond it by the property of Bohra Mahomed Ali, and on the south by said 2nd Cooper Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Cursetjee D. Shroff, Solicitor to the said executors, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th November, 1897.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, Shower and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Entrance at Winter Season.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)
"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 80·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."
Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.
Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.
This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000
INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.
ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 1	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.
On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.
Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.
MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.
LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.
Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.
Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.
OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT, and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.
BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS ..... } Messrs. Foustead & Co.
SINGAPORE ..... }
PENANG .....
HONGKONG .....
AUSTRALIA .....
COLOMBO .....
RANGOON .....
AGRA .....
DELHI .....
Messrs. Gilmans & Co.
Bank of Australasia and Branches.
The Bank of Madras.
Bank of Bengal
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
Bank of Bengal.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 10-28m., 11-31s. Low water, 4-37m., 4-33s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Brigade Parade of Infantry.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

GARDEN PARTY.—The garden party which Mrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal intended to give on Thursday, the 25th, has been unavoidably postponed to next Saturday, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following paper will be read :—" Ethnographical notes on the Bari or Panwale caste in Khandeish district," received from the Collector of Khandeish.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Espisnade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Royal Dragoons — Hume
Overture	Le Macon — Auber
Russian Dance	Pas des Patineurs — Godfrey
Reminiscences of Sullivan	— Sullivan
Valse	Die Hydropaten — Gung'l
Galop	Wie der Wind — Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB.—At the third annual general meeting of the members of the above club, held at the Apollo Bunder premises, last evening, the following members were elected by ballot as the Committee for 1897-98:—Major G.W. Roughton, A. D. C., President ; Captains A. Leslie and W. G. Wilson, Vice-Presidents ; Members : Sergeant-Major S. W. Chart Sergeants H. G. Hyde W. F. Zurhort, G. D. Tryten, H. C. Cootes, Corporal W. Pennington, Gunner B. Defreze ; Honorary Members : H. Kennard and C. E. Pellimore; Bombardier J. A. Branson, honorary treasurer ; Sergeants, J. Marsland and D. A. Pinder, honorary secretaries.

BURGLARY AT BHULESHWAR.—Ichabal, a Hindu widow, residing on the first floor of a house at Bhuleshwar, closed the door of her room on the night of the 21st instant and went to sleep in the passage. About 6 o'clock, on the following morning, when she got up and opened the door of her room, which was only made fast by the iron bolt, she found her wooden box, which contained gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 377, missing from the room. Enquiry was made, and the box minus its contents was found broken open in the sweepers' gully. The thief or thieves, it is presumed, must have entered the room from a back window facing into the sweepers' gully.

BURGLARY AT KOOMBARWADA.—Kuba Kalla, a contractor, residing in his own house, at the 3rd Koombarwada street, has reported to the police that some time during the previous night his place was broken into, an entrance having been effected through an open window facing the sweepers' gully by climbing a waste-water pipe, and a waistcoat, containing one silver watch with gold chain, currency notes and cash, and a set of gold buttons, of the collective value of Rs. 315, was stolen from a peg, where it had been left hanging along with other articles of wearing apparel. The bundee minus its contents was found in the sweepers' gully.

A FRAUDULENT GOLDSMITH.—Bolanath Bapoo, a goldsmith, residing at the 1st Carpenter Street, where he also carries on his business, has reported to the police that, on Monday morning, he gave a piece of gold, weighing twenty-six tolas and a-half, and valued at Rs. 607-8, to one of his workmen, named Vassoodeo Narayen, to make up into ornaments. Shortly afterwards Vassoodeo, under the plea of purchasing a pice worth of borax for the purpose of using in the melting of the gold, went out to the bazaar. About an hour after, the complainant, finding that accused had not returned, examined the shop, and discovered that the man had taken the bar of gold with him. The complainant made a report to the police, and every enquiry is being made to trace the whereabouts of the absconding man. The accused is a resident of Malwa, and the authorities thereof have been wired to.

SELLING CHARAS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the instance of Mr. Jehangir D. Ghandy, Inspector, H. M.'s Opium Department, a Hindu, named Laximon Gainoo, was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of selling charas, which is an intoxicating drug, without a license from the Collector of Bombay. From the evidence it appeared the accused was formerly employed by the Bombay Ganja Farmer, but was dismissed last month. Since then he was carrying on this illicit trade. Yesterday, in consequence of certain information received, Mr. Jehangir, with Inspector Nariman, marked some coins and sent an informer to the accused who succeeded in purchasing a quantity of charas from the accused. Immediately the sale took place the accused was arrested by the Inspector and Messrs. Powar and Cordeux, of the Bombay Police. Mr. Salmon, pleader, defended the accused. After recording evidence in the case, his Worship convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 20.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.—Mr. Shamrao M. Rele' pleader, yesterday, prosecuted Kanrudin Shamsher Ali and another, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, on charges of cheating Messrs. Shepherd and Company in respect of paint, oil, etc., valued at Rs. 642. The first accused was formerly employed in the firm, and he knew the office practice. He managed to get chits purporting to be signed by Sulleman Haji Cassum Joosub, son of the proprietor of the firm. The chits were taken to the store-keeper from time to time for several days from 23rd October to 17th November instant, and delivery of the property to the extent of Rs. 642 was obtained on the strength of the false chits. The magistrate convicted the accused on three different charges in respect of three chits out of those produced, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of 27 months' rigorous imprisonment. Second accused was a lad of 12 years, and was sent by first accused occasionally to fetch the property. His Worship took time to pass judgment on him, and after luncheon, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, but taking into consideration his youth, the court passed an order that instead of being sent to jail he should be detained in the Reformatory for four years.

DEATH OF MR. N. J. WACHA.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Nowroji Jivajee Wacha, which took place yesterday, at noon, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Daini, at Middle Colaba. Mr. Wacha was in his fifty-fifth year, and the immediate cause of death was the sudden cessation of the action of the heart. His father was related to the family of the first Parsi Baronet, the deceased himself being a brother-in-law of the present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. About a month ago he lost his eldest daughter, the wife of Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, which melancholy event preyed so much on his mind that he had to seek a change, and he took up his residence in the bungalow of Mr. Jehangir at Colaba. Yesterday morning he was apparently in his usual health, and while reading a newspaper he suddenly dropped down dead. He has left two daughters and two brothers surviving him. His eldest brother, Mr. Shapurji Jivajee, is a well-known merchant and citizen. The late Mr. Nowroji lived upon the income of his property in Bombay and in Khandalla. He was of a genial and sociable temperament, and enjoyed a very large acquaintance. Yesterday evening several Parsi gentlemen paid a visit of condolence to his family. His funeral takes place this morning, at 8 o'clock.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gungaram Seja, a Marwaree, having his place of business at Jacob Circle, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons, taken out against him by one Ahmedkhan, a Mahomedan muccadum, employed in the Hindustan Mill, charging him with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a gold necklace, he says, valued at Rs. 45, belonging to the complainant. Mr. Boyce appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Salmon. The facts of the case, as stated by the complainant's pleader, were that about eleven months ago, the complainant, being in need of money, went to the accused and pledged the saya for Rs. 2. During the last month the complainant learnt that the accused had sold the saya to one Ashrafali for Rs. 2, and he accordingly gave information to the police, who referred him to the court of law. The magistrate asked whether the case could not be settled out of court. Acting upon this suggestion the pleaders, in consultation with their clients, amicably settled the matter, and informed the magistrate that the accused having paid Rs. 20 to the complainant, the latter had withdrawn the summons. The case was accordingly allowed to be withdrawn.

GROSS ABUSE OF GRATITUDE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst prosecuted a Hindu woman, named Manjoola alias Mamba, on a charge of stealing a gold nose-ring, set with pearls, and four silver toe-rings, collectively valued at Rs. 30, the property of Baloo Gopal, a coachman employed in the service of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, and living on the premises of his master at Malabar Hill. The accused used to go to the complainant's house and was acquainted with the latter's wife. On the 1st August last, Manjoola went to the complainant's house, and informed his wife that she knew a woman who had been starving, and asked her to help her with some food. The complainant, who was then in the stable, gave her some food and told her to leave the stable, which she did. Shortly after Baloo went out on duty, and on his return in the evening was informed by his wife that Manjoola had again turned up in the stable. The latter had directed accused to leave the place, and she accordingly left. On the following morning, complainant's wife, having an occasion to go to the box containing her ornaments, found it open and the ornaments mentioned above missing therefrom. She informed her husband, who reported the matter to the police. The accused was suspected, but she could not be found until Thursday last, when complainant accidentally came across her while driving along the Cowasji Patel Tank Road. He jumped off the gharry, and having caught hold of her, gave her in charge of the police. Police inquiries showed that accused had sold the ornaments to two different persons for Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5, respectively, which were recovered by the police. The accused, pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HYDERABAD CHALLENGE TENT-PEGGING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOV. 21.

THE great event of Saturday, which was a record day for events in Hyderabad, was the Hyderabad Tent-pegging Challenge Tournament, to witness which almost the whole of the four ends of Hyderabad turned out. The sport commenced a little before four, when the enclosures were gay with fashion plates. The prize for the tournament was a cup, valued at Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Nizam, to which was added another Rs. 100, as a further encouragement. The cup presented in 1884 was won at two successive meetings, viz., in 1890 and 1891, and it became the property of the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. The holders of the second cup last year were the African Cavalry Guards, who have yielded it this year to the Imperial Service Lancers. Winners of the cup at the several annual meetings are as follows :—

In the year 1884	—L. 2 Battery R. H. A. (Bangalore).
" 1885	—3rd Lancers, H. C.
" 1886	—7th Q. O. Hussars.
" 1887	—2nd-4th Khas Team.
" 1888	—4th Lancers, H. C.
" 1889	—H. H. the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards.
" 1890	—4th Lancers, H. C. } winners of
" 1891	—4th Lancers, H. C. } the Cup.
" 1892	—H. H. the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards.
" 1893	—4th Lancers, H. C.
" 1894	—Hissalah Haboosh.
" 1895	—4th Lancers, H. C.
" 1896	—H. H. the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards.

The tournament was open to all British and Native Regiments, Battery, Gymkhana, and Club teams, and Officers of any two Infantry regiments were at liberty to combine to form a team. No horse under 14-1 was to be ridden. Points were awarded as follows : 3 for a "hit," if the peg was struck with the point of the spear, 5 for a "split," and 6 for a "carry-away," if the peg was carried forty yards on the point of the spear ; if dropped under 40 yards it was to count as a "split." The following teams competed :—

	Pts for Hits.	Pts for Splits.	Pts for Carry-away.	Total.
19th Hussars, 2nd team	24	21	21	66
3rd Mad Lancers, 4th team	23	17	9	49
2nd Lancers, H C, 2nd team	21	23	27	71
A C Guards, 2nd team	23	26	18	67
1st Lancers, H I S T, 2nd team	21	21	21	63
1st " " 3rd team	21	23	12	56
2nd " " 1st team	22	21	28	71
2nd " " 2nd team	23	24	23	70
2nd " " 3rd team	21	21	15	57
Golconda Lancers, 1st team	24	18	18	60
Rissalah Haboosh, 2nd team	24	21	18	63

The ties between the 2nd Lancers, H. I. S. T., 1st team, and the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, 2nd team, on being competed in a second run, resulted in the Imperial Service Lancers winning by 8 points, and the scores thus stood :—

(1) 2nd Lancers, H I S Troops, 71 + 28 pts = 99.
(2) 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, 71 + 20 pts = 91.

THE GREAT POWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the very generous criticism of my book that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday, may I take the liberty of drawing the attention of your readers to the following remarkable extract from an article on the Jews by Mr. Arnold White that was published in a recent issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

"The Rothschilds, the Bleichroeders, the Sassoons, and their fellow capitalists are ruling the world more and more every day—urging or restraining kings, holding national movements in the hollows of their hands, controlling the world's finance, and becoming gradually the owners of the newspapers of the world. What, in the last analysis, prevents France from making the evacuation of Egypt a positive issue? The Jews. What compelled Germany to resist Europe in the matter of the old Greek debt? The Jews. Since the fall of Barings there is hardly a great international Christian Financial House in the city of London. It would be safe to say that three out of four newspapers in Austria and Germany are owned by Jews, and that three out of every four journalists (in Austria) are Jews. Hebrew ownership and influence in the London Press are less remarkable, but still evident. . . . . We are not complaining of this, we are not denouncing anything or anybody, we are not protesting against either men or methods. What the Jews have, they have secured in fair fight —in every field except battle—with mighty odds against them. We are only roughly sketching one side of the picture—the side of the untold millions of money."

This striking paragraph very forcibly emphasises a fact which I have continually endeavoured to bring into prominence in my recent contributions to the literature of the currency question,—namely, that money, and especially great accumulations of money, represent POWER of a nature and volume never conceived by the orthodox economists whose teachings form the accepted doctrines of the day. Further, that this vast POWER requires the closest attention and study, not only by our statesmen and financiers, but by all who have the interest and prosperity of their country at heart.

This being so, it is very evident that before it is possible to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the Indian Currency Question, it is necessary to arrive at a clear understanding as to what money is, and what money *does*,—in other words, what part money plays in the development of society. Personally, I am convinced that money exerts a powerful stimulating influence upon all forms of industry ; that the more money passes into circulation the better (provided prices are not thereby artificially raised), and that consequently the closing of the Indian Mints to the manufacture of good Silver rupees is a move in support of which it is exceedingly difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to find any sound line of defence. Unfortunately this opinion is by no means universal. It seems very curious that so many conflicting views can be held upon a subject of such practical importance and every day interest, and one, too, in connection with which history affords us such abundant material ; yet the fact that serious differences of opinion do exist, is the best possible evidence that there must be some singular want of apprehension as to the fundamental nature of money. Again I say, let us clearly grasp what money *is* and what money *does*, —let us understand thoroughly the use and influence of the GREAT POWER, and the troublesome rupee question will soon be answered once and for ever.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 23. M. DE P. WEBB.

B. V. A. SPOON COMPETITIONS.

THE first competition this season in connection with the above corps was held at Cooria last week. There was a fairly large attendance of gunners, with 27 entries for the event. The following are some of the best scores. Ranges 200 and 300 yards :—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Gr A L Rhenius	24	23	47a
Sergt H O Coates	25	22	47b
Br C Spencer	23	23	46c
Gr E Tooth	17	22	39d
Corpl F Blodwell	18	21	39
Corpl R Wood	22	17	39
Gr E Scott	19	15	34
Gr J Saunders	20	14	34
Gr C Johnson	21	13	33
Gr J Kelly	18	15	33
Gr E Campbell	19	14	33
Sergt Instr E Staples	20	13	33

a wins 1st spoon ; b wins 2nd spoon ; c wins 3rd spoon ; and d wins 4th spoon.

WE regret to hear that Sirdar Parduman Singh, the elder brother of Sirdar Bhagwan Singh, Foreign Minister, Patiala State, died at the age of forty years on the 15th leaving two sons behind.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALLEGED NUISANCE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the arguments in respect of the notice issued against the Municipal Commissioner, at the instance of Dr. Nadershah H. E. Sukhia, under section 515 of the Bombay Municipal Act, the latter complaining of a nuisance caused to the public in the matter of cleaning of the drains through central and side man-holes in the Cowasji Patel Street, on the 31st October, and previous to that date. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner to show cause against the notice, while Dr. Sukhia was present in person to support the notice.

Dr. Sukhia stepped into the witness box and deposed that a bullock cart with silt and liquid sullage from the drains was allowed to remain on the road in front of his premises. This caused nuisance to people living in the house. A Parse lady, living on the first floor, suffered from tonsilitis consequent upon sewer gas poison. Witness had treated the case professionally, and volunteered to give evidence on her behalf if she sued the Municipality for damages. Witness objected to silt being allowed to remain in the street, and that too without disinfectants.

Mr. Crawford pointed out that the section under which the application was made and notice issued was one of the bludgeon clauses, and the legislature never intended that people could go to Court for every little trivial thing. The section also provided that the nuisance complained of should be of a permanent nature. The magistrate said that under the circumstances disclosed that afternoon he did not think the matter should have come before the Court. When the application was first made the Court thought that the nuisance was of a continued nature. Mr. Crawford next pointed out that the Municipal Commissioner was asked to produce eleven out of many letters addressed to him by Dr. Sukhia. He (Mr. Crawford) would be very happy to read them all, as Dr. Sukhia no doubt intended them to be put in. The Court would have at once seen what Dr. Sukhia was when he wrote long letters. They all knew how public spirited Dr. Sukhia was, but the voluminous correspondence which he addressed to the Commissioner required a large department even for their acknowledgment. He hoped Dr. Sukhia would have mercy.

Dr. Sukhia submitted that the matter was one which came under the particular section. He next pointed out that he did not want any money in the shape of compensation. He only wished that the Municipal Commissioner should be fined, and that if it was paid to him (Dr. Sukhia), he would at once present the amount to the poor box. All he wanted was that a warning should be given to the Commissioner.

The Magistrate said that he had no power to fine the Municipal Commissioner under such circumstances.

Mr. Crawford pointed out that Mr. Sukhia professed that he had no intention to give much trouble to the Municipality, but the Court would see that Dr. Sukhia had addressed a long letter containing several complaints on the 1st instant, and concluded by saying that if a reply was not sent to him during the course of the day he would go to court at once. It was impossible to make enquiries so quickly as that, and Dr. Sukhia went to Court.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the matter, remarked that from the statement made in the information he got the impression that the nuisance complained of was of a continued nature or permanent character, but from the fact disclosed that afternoon he did not think that the Court could pass any order under section 515. The nuisance was caused in the morning and removed before the complaint was made, it having abated by the same evening. The Court did not pass any order, and the notice was dismissed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 16th November :—

COTTON GREEN.

Read Government Resolution, Public Works Department, dated 29th October, 1897, saying that certain stores required in connection with the fire service at the Government Cotton Green at Colaba not having yet arrived from England the increased rate of rent may be charged after the completion of the fire service and in the mean time only pressed bale be allowed to be kept on the Government land.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

ROADS AND DRAINS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st November, 1897, enquiring whether provision should be made in the Budget for 1898-99 for the roads and drains on the reclamation between Mazgaon and Coompta streets or the work should be taken in hand at once, and stating that the estimated cost is for—Roads Rs. 4,967-7-0, sewers and storm-water drains Rs. 4,310-3-0, total Rs. 9,277-10-0. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th November, 1897, stating that if there are funds available it would be as well to complete the works at once, otherwise provision might be made in the next year's budget and the roads and drains taken in hand early in 1898-99.

Resolution.—The work should be proceeded with and included in the supplementary budget as a charge against the fixed annual surplus. The necessary report should be made to Government.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 2nd October, 1897, reporting with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 6th July, 1897, that the Connaught Road has been put in good order, and suggesting that the Municipality should be asked to take it over. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 9th October, 1897. Read memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 18904, dated 28th October, 1897, forwarding a memorandum from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 10150, dated 22nd October, 1897, saying that there is no objection to the Connaught Road being taken over provided pipe sewers are laid down and the footpaths paved whenever required by the Commissioner, but that the cross road cannot be taken over, as a portion of it is less than 40 feet in width, but this width, can be obtained by covering the open drain running along the southern edge of the footpath, and if this be done by placing properly dressed slab stones on the drain, level with the surface of the footpath, the road will be taken over subject to the condition above mentioned. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th November, 1897.

Resolution.—The drain should be covered in, the cost estimated at Rs. 555 being charged to the balance of the annual revenue surplus. The other conditions may be agreed to and the roads should be made over to Municipal charge.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLE HOUSE.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th September, 1897, forwarding a letter from the Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, requesting permission to build a cable house on Mody Bay Reclamation, and showing the line of the wire. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th October, 1897, saying that the Government telegraph wire crosses the plot of ground which is to be leased to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., and recommending that Government be requested to remove the wire to the side of the road down to the centre of the reclamation, but that there is no objection to a small cable house being erected at the end of the road. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th November, 1897, saying that the wire crosses the ground to be leased to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., and that it should be shifted as suggested by the Engineer, but there is no objection to the erection of a small cable house, the site for which should be arranged in consultation and suggesting that a nominal rent should be charged to protect the Trustees' rights. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th October, 1897, stating that he understands that the Telegraph Department wish to build a cabin with rubble masonary walls, and suggesting that it should be pointed out to them that any site granted may be required by the Trust at any time on a month's notice being given.

Resolution.—There is no objection to a cable house being erected at the south-east corner of the North Reclamation. The exact site should be settled by the Engineer so as to be clear of warps from boats, &c., using the wharf. A nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum should be charged, and it should be conditional that the Telegraph Department undertake to remove the structure, if required, in the event of dock extension or other works being undertaken. The land line should be removed to the north side, Uran Street.

ANCHORAGE FOR YACHTS.

Read letter from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, dated 8th November, 1897, stating, with reference to an inquiry made under Trustees, Resolution dated 23th September, 1897, that he does not see any objection to the proposals made by the Trustees for the appointment of a specific anchorage for yachts in Bombay Harbour, provided that on a requisition from the Staff Officer of the dockyard, the yachts and their moorings will be removed temperarily should it be rendered necessary on account of any work in connection with the Government foreshore.

Resolution.—Government should now be addressed with a view to the publication of the necessary notification.

The following were amongest the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT :—

Vessels piloted into	For week ending 13th Nov. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 13th Nov. 1897	For week ending 15th Nov. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 15th Nov. 1896
harbour	10	521	18	581
Do. piloted out of harbour	20	519	21	604
Do. transported	15	321	14	400
Do. attended to	..	79	2	53
Do. warped	4	33	3	30

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was concluded before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.

THE DELISLE ROAD MURDER.

James Gasper, a Native Christian, was charged with having, on the 20th September last, committed the murder of a woman named Anna C. Gasper, who had been living with him as his wife. The prisoner was also charged, on the Coroner's inquisition, with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Binning defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY :

Mr. Silas M. Moses, foreman.

Shamrao D. Manker.	T. L. Roberts.
W. Bedford.	D. K. Sayre.
John Bristed.	F. S Fairnell.
Sydney Cope.	Hari M. Bhadkamker.

Mr. Lang, in briefly summing up the evidence, said that notwithstanding the declaration of the prisoner that the woman cut her own throat, the jury would have no doubt that she met her death at the hands of the prisoner. There were four eye-witnesses to the fact that the prisoner was sitting up on the woman and that he cut her throat. There was the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith that the throat was cut from end to end, and that the head was almost severed from the body. It would be inconceivable under the circumstances that the woman should have cut her own throat. As to grave and sudden provocation, the learned Advocate said that the prisoner had excused her misconduct. It would have been some extenuation for him had he taken up the razor and stabbed his wife when he witnessed her misconduct. But the fact was that he pardoned her at that time, and the murder was not committed until the following morning. It was impossible to place any reliance on the evidence of the boy Kisson, because he had made two different statements, one before the coroner and the other in this court. Hyder Khan had made a consistent statement. The prisoner had apparently cooled down between 5 and half-past 7 a.m. ; and nothing occurred between those hours to give the prisoner grave and sudden provocation beyond the fact that the woman had sent Hyder Khan his breakfast with the boy Kisson. The learned counsel, therefore, submitted that there were no reasons to reduce the crime from murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. Binning, in addressing the jury for the defence said he had no remark to make regarding the prisoner's statement in the dock that the woman had killed herself. If the jury could believe it, the learned counsel had nothing to say against it. But the prisoner was an ignorant man, and on the preceding day he was not aware that he was defended by counsel, and he therefore made the statement he did. The minute details he gave of what occurred on the previous night lent veracity to his statement. With regard to grave and sudden provocation, the learned counsel said that the woman's disobedience in sending breakfast to Hyder Khan the next morning was sufficient provocation to the prisoner. Mr. Binning cited cases of Indian cases of similar kind, in which the crime was committed some ten or fifteen hours after the provocation was received, and in which the prisoners were convicted only of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The learned counsel commented upon the evidence, and shewed that Hyder Khan had been guilty of the grossest contradictions. The story of this little boy was perfectly true, and the boy had stated that Hyder Khan had threatened to cut him if he said any thing against him. It appeared that, accompanied by the boy, the woman had been paying clandestine visits to Hyder Khan at his place.

His lordship, in summing up the whole case to the jury, explained to them the law which distinguishes murder from the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. If a man found evidence of his wife's misconduct with another man, and there and then killed her, he would be said to have lost all power of self-control and would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. If after a short interval, say two hours, the occurrence of some incident recalled to his mind vividly the circumstances of the misconduct and he killed his wife, he would be guilty of culpable homicide only. If he brooded over his wrongs, and killed his wife after a sufficiently long interval, it would be murder, and he would be guilty of murder. The law therefore provided that the provocation must be grave and sudden so as to deprive the man of his power of self-control in order to extenuate his crime. Coming to the evidence, his lordship remarked that the presumption of the wife's misconduct rested upon circumstantial evidence. Both the prisoner and Hyder Khan swore that the woman was near Hyder Khan about 1 or half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th September. If it was a fact that the prisoner closed his place about 10 o'clock that night, and found his wife, who was sleeping with him in the inner room, near Hyder Khan in the shop, the prisoner would be naturally annoyed to see a confirmation of his suspicion regarding his wife's fidelity. Hyder Khan, on the other hand, said that he had not left the shop at all after dinner and was sleeping in the shop, and he was aroused by the woman who was alarmed by the thunder that night. It appeared that between 5 and half-past 7 o'clock that morning, the prisoner went to the market and was following his usual avocations. What, then, occurred to make him lose his self control? The boy's evidence was that during the prisoner's absence from the shop, his wife had sent him with Hyder Khan's breakfast to the latter's place. It was for the jury to see what really was the cause of making the prisoner lose his self-control. Was it the incident about the breakfast or some other cause, which caused the prisoner to lose his self-control and led him to kill his wife with the razor. The jury were also to see whether the prisoner inflicted the wounds with the intention of causing the woman's death.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the homicide being committed with the intent to kill.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Prisoner at the bar, the jury have taken a merciful view of your case. I am glad they have done so. I am glad the verdict is such as to spare me the necessity of passing the capital sentence upon you. I cannot, however, pass upon you a less sentence than that of transportation for life.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION BY A MEHTA.

Madhowjee Mohanjee, a mehta in the employ of Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,950 on the 4th January, Rs. 550 on the 10th January, and Rs. 3,000 on the 31st March, 1897. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. D. D. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee Rustom and Kolah, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the case would require a certain amount of care on the part of the jury, because the complainant carried on several firms, and the cash misappropriated by the accused was not the property of one firm only. Complainant carried on the firm of Canjee Sunderjee and Co., who were muccadums to the Lakhmidas Khimji and Damodher Lakhmidas Mills. He also carried on the firm of Vussonjee Khimjee and Co., who were brokers to the Bombay Company, Limited ; also the firm of Vussonjee Khimjee ; also the firm of Vussonjee Sons and Co., who were the owners of the Wallace Flour Mills ; and also the firm of Vussonjee and Co., who were general muccadums. In respect of each of these businesses, complainant kept separate books of accounts ; and the cash of three of the firms was kept by the prisoner in January, 1897, and for some time before. The evidence with regard to the first charge was that the prisoner, on the 4th January, debited the Rs. 1,950 to the Wallace Flour Mills in the books of Canjee Sunderjee and Co., but there was no corresponding credit entry in the books of Canjee Sunderjee and Co., or Vussonjee Sons and Co. The jury would find that the amount was never received by the cashier of the Wallace Flour Mills. In the same way, on the 10th January, the Rs. 550 were debited in the books of Canjee Sunderjee and Co. to the Wallace Flour Mills, but the amount never reached the cashier of the latter. The question, therefore, was whether the prisoner put the money into his own pocket, or paid it to the Wallace Flour Mills. There was no entry of the receipt of the amount in the books of the Wallace Flour Mills or of Vussonjee Sons and Co. On the 1st March, 1897, the prisoner was placed in charge of the cash of the five firms abovenamed, the other mehta having left Bombay on account of the plague. In respect of the Rs. 3,000 the prisoner debited the amount in the books of the Wallace Flour Mills to Canjee Sunderjee and Co., but there was no credit entry in books of the latter firm or of Vussonjee Sons and Co. There would be no doubt that the prisoner put the amount into his own pocket. The former mehta, Nandram, resumed to Bombay on the 18th May; and on an examination of the books, discovered large defalcations. Prisoner suddenly left the service and absconded from Bombay on the 3rd June. But, instead of going to his native country, he went to Darjeeling and Howrah.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee, a member of the Corporation and a Justice of the Peace, said he had several firms carrying on business in Bombay. One firm was that of Canjee Sunderjee and Co. which carried on the business of muccadums to the Lukhmidas Khimjee and Damodhar Lukhmidas Mills. He also carried on business as Vussonjee Khimjee and Co., as brokers to the Bombay Company, Limited. Another firm was that of Vussonjee Khimjee ; a fourth was that of Vussonjee, Sons and Co., owners of the Wallace Flour Mills; and a fifth was that of Vussonjee and Co., which carried on the business of general muccadums. Witness kept separate sets of books in respect to these five businesses. About two years ago, he engaged the prisoner as a mehta on Rs. 400 per year to write the accounts and keep the cash of the first three firms. There was a separate cash-box for each of the three firms, and prisoner kept the keys thereof. In January, 1897, the prisoner's duties were those which the witness had described. Another mehta, named Nandram Mittaram, kept the books and cash of the latter two firms of Vussonjee, Sons and Co., and Vussonjee and Co. Nandram was an old servant, and his pay was Rs. 600 a year. In the book produced in court, on the 4th January, 1897, was an entry of Rs. 1,950, in the prisoner's handwriting, which shewed that a sum of Rs. 1,950 was transferred to Vussonjee Sons and Co., the owners of the Wallace Flour Mills. Witness had never authorised that transfer. Under date the 10th January, 1897, in the same cash book, was an entry of Rs. 550, debited to the account of Vussonjee Sons and Co., in the prisoner's handwriting. It was a transfer of Rs. 550 from Canjee Sunderjee and Co. to Vussonjee Sons and Co., which the witness had never authorised. No entry of the Rs. 1,950 or the Rs. 550 was to be found debited in the books of Vussonjee Sons and Co. On the 1st March, 1897, Nandram went to his native country on account of the plague ; and the accused was from that date placed in charge of the cash of the firms of Vussonjee Sons and Co., and Vussonjee and Co. Prisoner continued in charge of the latter two firms until the 17th May, 1897, when Nandram returned and resumed charge of his work on the 18th May. The transactions of the firm of Vussonjee Sons and Co. were very large and extended over many entries. On the 31st March, 1897, was an entry of Rs. 3,000 credited in the books of Vussonjee Sons and Co., and debited to Canjee Sunderjee and Co. There was no debit entry of Rs. 3,000 in the books of Canjee Sunderjee and Co. On Nandram's return to Bombay, he gave witness certain information. Prisoner last attended his duty on the morning of the 3rd June, 1897. He never asked for leave and never returned to his duty. On the evening of the 3rd June, witness sent for prisoner's father and Bapubhoy Visram, who had recommended the prisoner for employment. In their presence, witness opened the cash-box of the three firms which the prisoner had kept. He kept one cash-book when witness went to live at his Dadur house soon after the Deewallee. A list was made, in witness's presence, by Nandram of the contents of the box, and was signed by the persons present. Several books of the firms were missing. On the 4th June, witness laid an information against the prisoner who was not to be found. He caused a proclamation to be made against him on the 14th July. On the night of the 31st August, 1897, witness saw prisoner at the house of Nursey Kessowjee, when he fell prostrate before witness and asked to be forgiven for his faults. Nursey Kessowjee also pleaded on prisoner's behalf. Witness said he had been able to find out that he had been swindled to the extent of Rs. 20,000, but could not say how much more. Accused then said that he, too, was misled by the theatre-wallah Laldas Cursondas ; and that he had paid him Rs. 13,000 out of witness's monies. He said that more money had been spent in the preparation of the Bhoot-Natak, *i.e.*, Devil's Play. He produced documents in support of his allegation regarding payments to the theatre-wallah. He produced them there and then by the hands of Nursey Kessowjee. Accused offered witness a compromise :—Rs. 10,000 from his father ; Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 from himself ; and another sum from the theatre-wallah. Witness took away the documents and said he would consider over the matter. He had the promissory notes photographed the next day. There were documents to show that, from Bombay the prisoner went to Darjeeling, and thence to Howrah.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

CONSOLS were quoted 1-16th lower in London yesterday, at 113 1-8; the price of Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 117. The rate for Bar Silver advanced 1-4d., say to 27d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was half a cent. dearer, at 58 3-8 cents.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8th per cent., to £62 7-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 5-32d. per rupee. The price of French Rentes in Paris receded 1-4 per cent. yesterday to 103 1-2; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·19.

The London Goat Skin Sale opened to-day with a fair demand at a reduction in prices of 1d. per lb. The number of Skins offered was 1,330,000. The number of Sheep Skins offered was 1,160,000.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 36½s per 492 lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment to Hull; and White Delhi at 34½s. per 492 lbs, buyers via Canal, same shipment, to the same port.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 15,000 bales, including 100 East Indians; Imports 8,000 bales. All spot prices were unchanged; but Arrivals advanced 1-64d. in all positions.

At 5 13-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands there was no change in Spot Cotton in New York yesterday; but Futures were 3 points higher in all positions at 5·70 cents. for February, and 5·90 cents. for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 84,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals to date, and those in the corresponding periods in the last two years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	84,000	75,000	50,000
Tow days' do.	144,000	124,000	75,000
Since 1st September	3,430,000	3,338,000	2,309,000

A steady feeling has prevailed in our local Cotton market to-day, and a moderate business has been reported, the total Sales aggregating 2,200 bales of old and new Cotton. Exporters have taken out of these 350 bales of Bengal and Oomra descriptions—all ready Cotton of the new crop; while the purchases by the Mills sum up 1,850 bales of old and new stuff, all of Oomra kinds, a line of the former being 1,000 Ujein, at Rs. 141¼ per candy. The market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 higher all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS show no change to speak of.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows —:

Cotton	1,710 bales.
Wheat	10,772 cwts.
Linseed	7,301 "
Rapeseed	6,018 "
Gingellyseed	13,905 "
Poppyseed	1,532 "
Castorseed	4,698 "
Rice	4,371 "

FREIGHTS remain firm. Business has been done for Antwerp for ready shipment, at 14s. 6d. to 15s. per ton. Holders of tonnage are asking 16s. 6d. per ton. for December to May loading.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1s. 3 3-8d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but Speculators having been early in the market as buyers, rates receded 1-32d. for the former class, at the quotation for so which a fair amount was reported to have been taken. Merchants' Bills have been scace again, and only a moderate amount has been reported as placed at our opening quotations. Later on rates steadied and Bank Wire Transfer was again available at 1s. 3 3-8d., at which, however, there was no enquiry, and the Market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 17-32. to 9-16d.	
Francs 3 do.	1·63 ¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at an advance of 1-16d. per cent. on last evening's rates, 3 1-2 per Cents having been quoted at 98 11-16 for Money and 98 5-8 for Account; Threes being 91 1-2, nominal.

SHARES.—There has to-day been an advance of Rs. 20 in Framjee Petit Mill, Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 5 in China, with a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur..... 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, from Calcutta Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta the day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—2 packages matting, and 11 packages woollen carpets, on King King and Co; 3 cases brass pots, Ramchand Motamchand; 23 cwt conditments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

India s—2,100 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Robertson—1,095 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Gomersey; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Owen and Okell.

Bombay s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 100 cwt gum, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—200 cwt gum, and 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 250 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, Sulleman Hajee Esmail and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—390 cwt linseed cake, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino—2,029 cwt rapeseed, 3,013 cwt linseed, and 23,298 cwt teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2,659 cwt teaseed, Ralli Brothers: 3 bales carpets, the Austrian Lloyds S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ingraban s—57 cwt gum, 32 cwt olibanum, and 62 cwt sharkfins, Alli Adjoon; 42 cwt sharkfins, Mahomed Laduck; 132 cwt ooplate, Essoof-ha Hasansha: 2 bales twist, D Damodher; 500 cwt onions, the New Onion Co.

Yamaguch Maru s—188 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Chusan s—6 1-2 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 100 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 50 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 9 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham; 45 chests opium, N J Abraham.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th November 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	200	10	410
Or per mile of Railway	12	11	1	24
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	4,845	3,361	87	8,293
Total for 18 weeks	5,045	3,561	97	8,703
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	281	264	2	550
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	15	...	32
Total to corresponding date do.	6,774	3,068	62	9,904

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 140
Decrease to date ..... " 1,201

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

YOUNG—At Aberdeen, Archibald G. B. Young, of the National Bank of India, Ld., Bombay. (By telegram.)

POONA.

DEATH.

PUDUMJEE—November 23, at 1 p.m., at Poona, of puerperal fever, Meherbanoo, the wife of S. Pudumjee, C. S., aged 32 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VACHA—November 23, at Middle Colaba, in late Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Dalal's Bungalow, opposite Parsee Sanitarium, Bombay, Nowrojee Jeevajee Manockjee Vacha. His remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EGERTON—November 18, at Simla, the wife of Captain C. P. Egerton, I. S. C., of a son.

DEATHS.

KELLY—November 9, at Lahore, after a long illness, Edith Eveline, the beloved wife of John Percy Kelly, Driver, North-Western Railway, aged 24 years.

WATT—November 14, at the Sealkati Tea Estate, Assam, Charles Watt, eldest son of the late Charles Watt, Engineer, Norwich, England.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1897.

THE decision of the Full Bench of the High Court in what is known as the *Pratoda* appeal case will surprise no one. The conviction of Messrs. Keshalker and Hermalker for attempting to excite disaffection towards Government has been upheld, but the sentence of transportation for life passed upon the former has been reduced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and that of seven years' transportation, passed upon the latter, has been reduced to three months' imprisonment. The reduction of the sentences, as is clear from the Advocate-General's speech last week, will meet the wishes of Government, and, no doubt, was fully expected by Mr. Aston himself. When the Sessions Judge of Satara passed the sentence, he had before him the first case in which there had been a conviction under a section that had been included in the Code for a quarter-of-a-century, and he deemed it desirable to pass a sentence that would ensure an appeal to a higher tribunal. The infliction of the maximum punishment allowed by law on the editor of the offending journal was tantamount to the statement of a case for the High Court. It was eminently desirable that that tribunal on its Appellate Side should have the earliest opportunity possible to expound the law of sedition, and Mr. Aston recorded a decision that was certain to bring about that end. It might have been accomplished by a sentence less open to misconstruction and to impassioned denunciation, but Mr. Aston preferred that the case should stand forth in the glaring contrast presented by a maximum punishment and a Section that had somehow or other become to be regarded as a dead letter. At first sight the article complained of, holding up to emulation the alleged attitude of Canada in seeking to throw off the British yoke, might be considered as an extreme instance of seditious intent. But, as the Chief Justice pointed out in his very lucid judgment, there were a number of extenuating circumstances, foremost amongst them being the impunity with which articles of a seditious kind have hitherto been passed over unheeded. Again, there was an absence of definiteness about the suggestions which underlay the approbation of the alleged strivings after independence in Canada. The spirit likely to be engendered was, as Sir Charles Farran aptly observed, one of "unrealisable dreams and abstract feelings of discontent," rather than one leading to the taking of any immediate measures. At the same time he held—and no reasonable man can come to any other conclusion—that the article was "calculated to widen the slight breach or misunderstanding which, in some parts of the country, seems to exist between Government and its subjects when the aim of all good writers should be to lessen and to eschew it." However, the circulation of the paper is so small, and the area in which it has any influence at all so restricted, that it is not conceivable that any serious widening could be effected; and this was one very weighty ground for the material reduction of the sentences.

It is satisfactory to note that the uncertainties which recent definitions of the law have induced, as to the responsibility of the registered proprietor of an offending journal, were brushed aside by the Chief Justice. Sir Charles Farran laid it down very clearly that, as the proprietor is *prima facie* responsible for what appears in his paper, the proprietor is assumed to have knowledge of the libel and the onus of proof rests upon the defence, and not upon the prosecution. However, the second accused is a man well stricken in years, and as the Court held that his connection with the article was one of passive acquiescence rather than of active participation in its composition or publication, the sentence on him was reduced to three months' imprisonment. The punishments as revised by the Appeal Court are as lenient as the original sentences were severe. But, as Sir Charles Farran said, they will be amply sufficient to deter other newspaper managers from publishing similar articles. It is important to bear in mind that the ingenious attempts that have been made of late to show that the explanation to the Section keeps without the purview of the law any but the most openly hostile and disloyal writings, found no support whatever in the judgment of the Appeal Court. A careful comparison of Mr. Justice Strachey's definition of the law of sedition, with that delivered yesterday by Sir Charles Farran, will show that the Chief Justice not only concurred in the earlier definition, but even gave to the Section a wider scope in respect at least to articles in which a veiled hostility to Government is hidden by an occasional expression of lip loyalty. His Lordship is of opinion that the ordinary meaning of the term disaffection in the main portion of the Section is not varied by the explanation, and he holds that the publication of a libel exciting to disaffection against Government itself—the Constitution established by law—may be an offence, though the libel may insist upon the desirability or expediency of obeying and supporting Government. Justices Ranade and Parsons fully concurred in the judgment, and, therefore, we have three Judges of the High Court giving a definition of the law of sedition not one whit less strong than that which was made the basis of a fruitless application for the re-opening of the Tilak trial before the Privy Council. The desires so fervently expressed by the friends of Tilak for an authoritative interpretation of the law of sedition has been met by the judgment of the Appeal Court, though not in the way that they desired.

WE have received a copy of a memorial, signed by one hundred and fifty members of Parliament, urging upon the Secretary of State for India the importance of extending the area of irrigation in this country, and enlarging the navigable water-works with a view to the prevention of famine. We confess to a feeling of uneasiness when members of the House of Commons affix their signatures to memorials to Government recommending this or that course in reference to matters in India with which the signatories have but very imperfect acquaintance. It is a mere toss-up whether the irresponsible action of well-meaning legislators, under the influence of associated faddists, eventuates in an Opium Commission, the Repeal of the C. D. Acts, or a snatch vote in the House favouring Simultaneous Examinations. Mischievous meddling of the kind is to be deprecated by those who are not anxious to see the fulfilment of the prediction, that if India be lost it will be on the floor of the House of Commons. But the subject matter of the memorial now to hand is not to be confounded with the many nostrums which from time to time have been so confidently recommended to Government and Parliament as the certain remedies for whatever is supposed to be amiss in this country. The further extension of irrigation, as a means of averting or mitigating famine, is a proposal that can be discussed on its merits. No sectional purpose can be served by urging it on the authorities or the public. The memorial has been signed by members of both sides of the House, irrespective of party, and there is no reason to doubt the statement, that had there been a personal canvass, more than half the House of Commons would have given their signatures. There are circumstances which render it very necessary that exceptional means should be taken to bring the subject of the enlargement of the area of irrigation, in suitable localities prominently and influentially to the attention of the India Office. The memorial refers to the fact that the provision in the Indian Budget for the current year for the construction of irrigation works, classified as major, is Rx. 750,000, to be raised by loan, and Rx. 25,000 from revenue, the total being Rx. 775,000. The provision made for railways is Rx. 10,660,000, fourteen times as much as the amount allotted to irrigation.

The memorialists unconsciously touch one of the main causes of this disparity when they state that all but a small fraction of the outlay on the irrigation works is expended within the country itself, instead of having to be sent abroad to pay for ironwork and other supplies. It so happens that the great iron and steel manufacturers in Great Britain are not only a wealthy, but a very powerful class wielding political influence, which the Government of the day cannot afford to ignore, especially if its majority in Parliament is precarious. We do not speak without book. During the short Ministry of Lord Salisbury at the end of 1885, a General Election was impending, the Government being in a minority in the House of Commons. It was a matter of great importance to secure the support and the goodwill of the manufacturing interests, especially in the North of England. Lord Randolph Churchill was Secretary of State for India, and during his short interval of office he sanctioned the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and of the Indian Midland Railway, with a Government guarantee of four per cent. on a capital aggregating twelve millions sterling. There were grave doubts as to whether those undertakings would earn a dividend on their large capital. Both lines were in the air, neither of them having termini in important markets, each being dependent on the good-will, and, so to say, the charity of other more or less hostile lines, which it was their fate to connect. One of them passed through several hundred miles of jungle. The sanction for these railways had been withheld for some time by previous Governments because of the uncertain return on such a heavy outlay. Lord Randolph Churchill justified his action on the ground that the opening up of new areas by new lines is necessary to the development of the resources of the country—a general principle to which we take no exception, although many high authorities have held that navigable canals would serve the purpose quite as well as railways, and at much less cost. But however sound the principle may be, it is unquestionable that its cogency was made more apparent to the Government of the day by the pressure of the iron and steel interests in England for whom the supply of the permanent way of two great railways, the bridges, and the locomotives was an important windfall. It so happened that for two hundred miles, one of those railways passed through continuous forests, containing an unlimited number of sal trees which seemed to be be specially adapted by Providence for supplying railways with sleepers of the best quality. The sleepers actually laid down were not made of sal, but of steel, each of which cost from seven to eight rupees. The sal sleepers could have been laid down at from three to four rupees each. The sal forests were Government property, but foreign steel got the preference.

It is clear then that the cause of irrigation and navigable waterways requires strong extraneous support to counterbalance the potent influences, the strength of which may be guaged by the fact that the outlay upon the construction of irrigation and navigation works in India to the 31st March 1896 was Rx. 35,016,804, while the expenditure on railways up to the same date was Rx. 327,490,914. The disparity is immense. India has derived great advantages from the possession of a network of railways which have placed her abreast of the civilised countries of the world, and enabled her to build up a vast and lucrative foreign trade beyond all previous experience. But it is a question whether irrigation has not suffered by comparative neglect. The memorialists acknowledge that a good deal has been accomplished by the outlay of thirty-six millions on irrigation works and canals. Some of them have not paid more than two per cent. on the outlay, but taking them on the whole the major works have paid over four per cent. Thirteen of the large schemes not only paid the interest on the capital during construction and the period of development, but have brought the Government a clear profit of over eleven millions sterling. The Western Jumna Canal, on which the capital sunk was less than a million and a-half, has yielded a profit of over three millions. The Godavery Delta works, with a capita of less than twelve hundred thousand pounds, have yielded a profit of two millions and three-quarters. The smaller works have given a profit of more than six per cent. The railways which have paid their capital over and over again have yet to be heard of. Irrigation works which have done so much for India already should be freely extended to other areas. What can be done in this direction is shown by the magnificent achievement accomplished during the last forty or fifty years. None of these triumphs of engineering surpass in results the rescue of three thousand square miles of country, a prey to famine and chronic misery, from the devastating floods of the Godavery, that fearful stream that carried before it all improvements in its course. A young officer of the Madras Engineers, Captain Cotton, to be subsequently known as General Sir Arthur Cotton, took that river in hand, built an immense anicut or weir across it where it was four miles wide before entering the delta, and in five years got it under control. The nine hundred miles of water above the dam was held back, and made to feed canals ninety miles in length which conveyed what would have been desolating floods to areas thus transformed into a rich and fertile province that for the last forty years has been one of the richest in India. The cost was a million and a-quarter, which returns nearly eighteen per cent. In June, 1878, when the great famine in Madras carried off over five millions of people and had not yet disappeared, an official report on the irrigated districts of that Presidency made this remarkable statement:—"The gross value of the rice raised by the Godavery and Kistna canals, when, to judge from the condition of the neighbouring districts, there would not have been an acre ripened"—without them,—"may be taken at £4,950,000, or four times the whole capital outlay to the end of the year." Other southern rivers have been dealt with as successfully, while canals have taken the over-flow from the snow-fed rivers of the north to irrigate arid wastes, which now contribute a large proportion of the food-stuffs grown on the cultivated land of India. It is reasonable to infer from what has been already accomplished that much can yet be done to utilise the waters that now run to waste and confine the area of drought within ever narrowing limits.

IT is obvious that the authorities in charge of the plague campaign in Poona are straining every nerve to gain the upper hand of the foe, but how the battle is going it is somewhat difficult for ordinary members of the public to say. This arises partly from the imperfect manner in which the daily bulletins are published. It is much to be desired that the Cantonment authorities and the authorities of the Poona Suburban Municipality would follow the example of the City Municipality and publish daily the number of fresh cases of attack, the number of deaths from plague, and, perhaps, most important of all, the total mortality. The Cantonment and Suburban Municipality publish only the first two figures, omitting the total mortality, and publish nothing at all for the seventh day of the week, and it is hence difficult to calculate with any precision how the tide of battle is really flowing. Taking the figures for the City separately as published in the Poona papers, the following are the results of the last three weeks since the setting in of the cold weather:—

Week ending	Plague Cases.	Plague Deaths.	Total Mortality.
Sunday, 7th Nov.	369	285	417
" 14th Nov.	337	252	357
" 21st Nov.	409	304	380

It was understood to be the opinion of the authorities that the crisis had been reached and that the curve was on the decline, but the figures just given hardly support that view, especially if it be remembered that a considerable diminution of population has taken place. It is possible, of course, that if the figures for the other two areas be added the totals will show an improvement on the whole, and it is desirable that this should be done, as the three areas into which Poona is divided mutually affect one another and will improve or go to the bad together. Private letters describe the havoc played in the Cantonment as very great—some parts, such as the Sholapur Bazaar, having been worse than decimated. The authorities are, however, doing all that human power can do to arrest and stamp out the pestilence; and as many believe that the worst is over, we may hope soon to see an improvement in the figures. It was observed in Bombay, as pointed out by Dr. Weir, that the worst periods of panic sometimes came after the crisis had passed and when matters were decidedly on the mend.

THE criticism of the London *Times* upon the action of Mr. Asquith in representing Tilak before the Privy Council is rather far-fetched. When it was rumoured here that leading counsel in Bombay had refused a brief on behalf of the editor of the *Kesari*, the allegation was promptly repudiated by the honorary secretary of the Bar Association, who stated that it would be altogether contrary to precedent for a barrister to refuse any brief offered him, save on the ground of other engagements or of absence. So long as the ex-Home Secretary continues his practice at the Bar he is entitled to accept any retainer he may have, and if Mr. Asquith's action in appearing for Tilak "leads to misconception," simply because he was a member of the Rosebery Ministry, it will only be on the part of people who know so little about either the custom of legal practitioners or about the small public importance attaching to the private and professional affairs of ex-Cabinet Ministers, as to render their opinion of no consequence.

NOT only has the Secretary of State been compelled to postpone the resumption of his drawings in India, but the financial position of the Government is so strained that recourse is again to be had to the purchase of India Bills at six and twelve months. When Bills to the extent of one million sterling were tendered for, it was generally thought that this relief would be quite inadequate, and it will surprise no one that, on a second appeal to the market, the amount is raised to two and a-half millions. The drain on our resources caused by the T

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Tenders are invited for 29th instant for two and a-half million, six and twelve months India Bills, dated 3rd December, in amounts of One, Five or Ten thousand.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Seaforth Highlanders have left Crete for Malta; two hundred men of the Welsh Fusiliers replacing them.

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

A Mansion House fund has been opened for the relief of the sufferers of the Cripplegate fire, the contributions to be confined to the City.

GERMAN AIMS IN CHINA.

Nov. 23.

The German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, from Crete, has entered the Suez Canal on her way to China to reinforce the German Squadron there.

It is understood that the Gefion and another German vessel are also going to China.

The German detachment withdrawn from Crete will shortly be replaced.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says it is stated that Germany informed Russia, Austria, and Italy last spring of her intention to acquire a naval station in China.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with English mails of the 12th inst., left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

His Excellency the Viceroy had been confined to the house for the last day or two by a bad cold, but is out again to-day.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

CONCESSIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government have exempted the Army Temperance Association from making any further repayment during the remainder of the current financial year of the loan of Rs. 14,000 granted to the Association in 1894, and have reduced the instalments of the debt to be repaid thereafter to Rs. 200 monthly.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

With a view to enabling the Marine Survey Department to devote their energies more exclusively to the surveying of the coasts and outlying ocean dangers, it has been arranged that the Port authorities at Aden, Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein shall in future keep up their harbour charts for themselves, once a proper survey has been effected.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Bromfield, Cheshire Regiment, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters, Madras Command, vice Brigadier-General Kempster, on Field service.

Colonel [Glasgow, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, officiates as District Commander, Second Class, Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice Brigadier-General Hart, on service in Tirah.

Orders have been issued for the early move of the 27th Bombay Infantry from Rawalpindi to Karachi for embarkation to Mombassa and service in East Africa.

The 6th Bengal Infantry has been ordered from Edwardesabad to Meerut.

The moves of the West Riding Regiment from Natal to India; of the Lancashire Fusiliers from India to Malta; the Lincolnshires from Egypt to India; the Royal Irish Fusiliers India to Egypt; Middlesex from Cape Colony to India; and any of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers from India to the Cape Colony in this Season's reliefs all will be carried out at the Imperial Expense, and not at that of the Indian tax-payer.

In consequence of the prevalence of plague and scarcity, it has been decided, in supersession of all previous arrangements, for the 29th Field Battery to move this season from Belgaum to Kirkee; 49th Field Battery from St. Thomas' Mount to Belgaum; 55th Field Battery from Ahmedabad to Sangor; and the 72nd Field Battery from Kirkee to Bellary, while the 21st, 26th, 40th, 42nd, and 59th Field Batteries stand fast where they are.

LADY SANDHURST.

POONA, Nov. 23.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst will leave Mahableshwar on the 25th instant, and arrive in Bombay on the 26th.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 54 cases and 46 deaths in the city, to-day, of which 11 deaths occurred in the city, 6 cases in Raviwar and Kasba Peths, 5 in Sukerwar, and 4 in Sadasiv.

The total mortality was 52.

In the Cantonment there were 18 cases and 11 deaths.

Six cases and 2 deaths (imported) and 16 cases and 9 deaths (indigenous) occurred in Poona District.

In the General Plague Hospital 47 were admitted, 36 died, and 478 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 9 were admitted, 4 discharged cured, 6 died, and 59 remain; in the Hindu Hospital 7 were admitted, 2 died, and 61 are remaining; and in the Guzerat one was admitted, 3 died, and 9 are remaining.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Wingate, Plague Commissioner, arrived here this evening *en route* to Mahableshwar, after meeting Lord Sandhurst in Bombay.

PRECAUTIONS AT POONA STATION.

The Railway authorities are erecting a temporary shed in the Poona station yard to detain all suspicious cases of fever that may arrive by trains, the persons who seem affected by the epidemic to be sent immediately to the General Plague Hospital.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Plague has badly broken out at Ahmednagar.

About two-thirds of the inhabitants have left, and almost all the shops closed, causing great difficulty to the remaining residents in procuring the necessary provisions.

The authorities have been ordered not to issue any third-class tickets at Nagar, Yillad, Wamoori, Akolner, and Sarolla stations.

WEDDING AT BOLARUM.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 23.

Bolarum was *en fete* last evening over the marriage of Mr. A. H. Pinhey, First Assistant Resident, and son of Mr. Pinhey, late Judge of the Bombay High Court, with Miss Lovell. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to Sir Montague Gerard's bungalow, where Lady Gerard was "At Home" in honour of the bride. The bridegrom, General Sir Mansfield-Clarke, Lady Clarke, the Resident and Mrs. Plowden were among the most distinguished guests. Mr. and Mrs. Pinhey started for Bombay this morning; from there they go on to Cuddapah, where Mr. Pinhey has been appointed Collector. Mr. Hill, C. S., fills his place here.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL STROKE.

THE OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

Preparations for the crowning move of the Tirah Expedition are progressing.

General Lockhart, with a portion of his staff and the Fourth Brigade, under General Westmacott, proceeded yesterday from the Camp at Bagh to Divatoi, which separates the Bagh from the Bara Valley.

The Yorkshires and 1st Battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas crowned the heights on either side of the defile with such success that no opposition seems to have been attempted. The Northamptons remained behind, guarding the road from the Arhanga Pass into the Bagh.

Meanwhile, all the heavy baggage and tents in excess of light scale has been ordered to move back between the 26th November and 4th December by Shinawari and Kohat, and thence round to Peshawar.

The greater part of the Army Staff will also move by the same route, while the 30th Punjabis, 21st Madras Pioneers, and the Nabha Regiment rejoin the Main Column, the Madras Pioneers being temporarily attached to the 1st Division and the 28th Bombay Pioneers to the 2nd Division.

This means presumably that General Lockhart is about to join hands with General Hammond's Column and open up communication with Peshawar.

Only a few shots were fired into Bagh Camp on Sunday night. No casualties occurred. The 5th Gurkha scouts came across a few prowlers, and are said to have wounded three of them.

A party of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, going out of Bagh Camp on picquet duty the same night, were fired on, losing one man killed and two wounded.

General Hart, yesterday, successfully reconnoitered and foraged up the Badashai Valley and over the Sangra Pass, which apparently lies north-east of his camp at Mastura.

THE MULLAH COLLECTING A LASHKAR.

LATER.

A Wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers left Shinawari to-day to join the Main Column.

The 15th Sikhs have arrived at Shinawari.

It is reported at Ilamgudr, Bara Valley, where the Peshawar Column is now encamped, that the Mullah Sayid Akbar is collecting a lashkar of the Aka Khel, Kamari, and Sipahs to harass our troops in Maidan.

THE MOVE OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

The 4th Brigade started for Divatoi at daybreak, yesterday. Heavy firing had been heard. Three wounded of the 1-2nd Gurkhas came in.

There has been no news received here since the 18th October. The total casualties are 630, of which the 2nd Division has lost 439, including 37 officers; also the 2nd Division has 469 sick, including 22 officers sent back.

An attack on the King's Own Scottish Borderers' picquet was made last night, our casualties being one killed and 2 wounded.

THE JIRGAHS AND TERMS.

FURTHER SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

Bagh, 21st November:—The terms were announced to four Afridi Jirgahs this morning, viz., Rs. 50,000 fine, 800 breech-loading rifles, and the restoration of all stolen property, six days being allowed within which to comply. The Jirgahs have now left. Owing to the constant firing into the Camp retaliatory measures had been taken and large numbers of towers and fortified villages in the valley west of Maidan have been destroyed.

As the 3rd Brigade evacuated Maidan Camp *en route* to join the remainder Division at Bagh this morning, the enemy followed up. Four of the enemy were killed, without casualties on our side.

The 15th Sikhs left Maidan and Shinawari to-day. The 4th Baigade (General Westmacott's), accompanied by Sir William Lockhart, moves to Divatoi to-morrow. There were 16 degrees frost last night.

22nd November.—Heavy firing was heard this morning from the left flanking regiment (1-2nd Gurkhas) of the column moving to Divatoi. This flanking regiment could be seen later in the day moving along the crest of hills, apparently without opposition. Two Gurkhas were sent back slightly wounded, and reported that the enemy had been seen with women, children, and cattle hastily moving along the valley, evidently surprised by the movement.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers and Bombay and Madras Sapper Companies accompany General Westmacott's Brigade to Divatoi to-day. The Yorkshire Regiment holds the high peak on the rightflank and rear of the advance. The 1-2nd Gurkhas moved out very early to seize hold of another high peak on the left flank of Rajgul Valley. It was reported to be narrow and difficult. There was a little shooting into camp last night, and a picquet of the K. O. S. Bs. was fired on just before dark, as it was moving out to occupy a picquet post for the night. They lost one man killed and two wounded.

The enemy were dislodged. The Northampton Regiment is holding the Arhanga Pass, and do not accompany the 4th Brigade. The Jirgahs who were dismissed yesterday, were evidently much impressed by the damage done them in the centre of the Maidan Valley, and expressed their intention of trying to induce the others to make terms.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAIDAN, Nov. 15.

There has been nothing of much importance to report since my last letter. Last night we had some shots fired into camp, and just a few minutes after a few shots came whizzing over our heads while we were sitting peacefully at dinner. It is to be hoped they steered clear of everything in the shape of men and animals, though it is hard to imagine many shots being fired into a crowded camp such as we have here without hitting somebody or something. Yesterday (Sunday) was a peaceful day. Services were held in camp, and beyond a small foraging party to a friendly village (i. e., a village belonging to a clan who have sent in their jirgah) nothing was done. This friendly village was one of the Kumbhar Khels, and we paid for the forage obtained from them, the inhabitants being paid as the fodder and grain were taken away. The Afridis who were in the villages were mostly old pensioners of ours, and I happened to have

A LONG TALK WITH AN OLD PENSIONER

who was in the 24th Punjab Infantry. He showed me his discharge papers, mentioned the officers of the regiment by name, and we had a long conversation about all manner of things. He was very tired and weary of the war, and of course said that he had done his best to dissuade his and other clans not to raise the ire of the great *Sirkar*. He told me that we were doing the whole tribe a great deal of damage, and he wished all the tribes would send in their jirgahs and listen to the terms. He said that the Zakha Khels, with whom all our fighting has lately been, will never come to terms—that they were quite independent of all the other tribes, in fact at war with them all—"pukka budmashes they are, and we are glad that the *Sirkar* have destroyed all their towers and taken all their grain," the old pensioner chuckled for a minute, but grew serious again, and hinted that perhaps

AFTER THE WAR IS OVER,

they would sweep down on their villages and occupy them, as they would have none of their own. From what I gathered from his conversation, the Zakha Khels are the most numerous and best armed of the whole of the Afridi clans. They are dreaded by the other tribes as they are most unscrupulous in all their dealings, are very blood thirsty and treacherous, and periodically sweep down on the weaker clans and take what they want by force of arms. The old pensioner estimated their strength at about four thousand fighting men, all "bahut sakht jawan log." On further inquiries I ascertained that the general idea among the Kumbhar Khels was that there were four clans out of the eight of the Afridis who would not even send in their jirgahs to listen to the terms, and would continue to annoy us by their guerilla warfare as long as we remained in the Tirah. The most that he thought they would ever agree to was the surrender of the rifles they had looted from us during this campaign. The rifles they have had for some little time, whether originally bought or stolen, they could never part with. During the first retirement from the reconnaissance on the Saran Sur Pass, when Lieutenant MacIntyre and fourteen men of the Northamptons were surrounded and cut up, all these fourteen Lee-Metfords fell into the hands of the Zakha Khels and the ammunition that was left in the men's pouches. In addition to that ammunition the convoy that was partially looted at the bottom of the Arhanga Pass, contained several boxes of Lee-Metford ammunition. Each box contained something like

1,000 ROUNDS OF DUM-DUM AMMUNITION,

so I am afraid these demons have a certain amount of ammunition to carry on with. Certainly the shots that have been going over us to-night have been mostly Lee-Metfords. But I have wandered away from the Afridi pensioners we met in the Kumbhar Khel villages. A friend of mine who was foraging and collecting mule loads for his transport was startled by one of these men touching him on the shoulder, and saying I remember you, saheb, were you not at the Chaugla Gully musketry class in 1893?" It appears that he was the orderly of an officer going through the class that year. He admitted after much persuasion that he had been compelled to fight against us one day under pain of having his house burned, his goods and chattels confiscated, and a fine imposed. He is now most probably musketry instructor to his clan, but experience teaches us that they do not require much tuition in musketry, their marksmanship being excellent and their skirmishing tactics most scientific and puzzling. They never collect in any numbers, they cover the ground at a terrific rate, and are extremely difficult to see as they dart in and out among rocks and shrubs, choosing out a line from themselves that almost hides them altogether from view as they skim along from one position to another. This morning

AN ENTERPRISING PARSEE,

Eduljee, arrived in camp with a great supply of stores of all kinds for messes, etc. I can only describe the rush towards this shop by comparing it to a Ghazi charge. Mess Presidents, other officers, staff and regimental, seemed to hear the good news at the same moment, and a regular rush from all four corners of the camp took place. Everyone was eager to snatch the delicacies in the shape of beer, whiskey, cigars, cigarettes, jams, and other tinned provisions that had run short. Long before the shop people had time to pitch their tent nearly all their goods had been sold. Twice the ordinary cantonment prices would have been gladly given, but really prices were comparatively moderate, and this sporting gentleman promises to stay with the force, and bring up fresh supplies weekly till we get back to India again. He complains that he can hardly check the goods he receives before his cases are emptied. However, he is a public benefactor, and we hope that no stray shot will find its way into his tent.

P. S.—I am afraid those shots I was talking about in the beginning of my letter did a certain amount of damage last night. One mountain scout was killed, one man in the Yorkshire Regiment wounded, a muleteer killed, and a mule hit. This morning a large foraging party under the escort of General Westmacott and the 4th Brigade brought in a great quantity of grain and fodder. The Afridis followed the escort as they returned back to camp, and some sharp fighting resulted in our losing one man killed and eight wounded. A good number of the enemy were seen to fall, but their exact or even approximate number of casualties is difficult to estimate.

THE GURKHAS AT DURGAI.

Our special correspondent at Mastura writes:—Nowhere in history do we find a better proof of the magnificent fighting qualities of the Gurkha than in the taking of Durgai on the 20th October. The dash they displayed on that occasion was simply magnificent. Of course the excellent leading of the British officers must not be overlooked, especially that of the Commanding Officer, Colonel Travers. Placing himself at the head of the regiment he marched in various formations, generally single file, to the protection of a shoulder of a ridge within about 500 yards of the enemy's position, where he collected the regiment preparatory to a dash at the almost impregnable position before him. When all were up and the men had sufficient rest to recover their breath he dashed forward, preceded by Lieutenant Tillard and some of his bill scouts and followed by the officers of the left wing, viz., Captains MacIntyre, Norie, and Bower (attached). The right wing followed under Major Judge. The fire to be passed through was simply terrific, as it was an encircling one and brought to bear on a narrow path which had to be crossed. The men as they attempted to advance fell in heaps, and it is no exaggeration to state that the losses of the second Gurkhas, viz., 65 men and 2 British officers (Major Judge and Captain Robinson) occurred in about ten minutes. It was an exceedingly good test of the intrinsic value of the men, for they had to face a fire to which they could make no reply, and I don't think any troops in the world would have done better. True it is they were most fortunate in their leader, for on that day Colonel Travers proved himself a leader of the highest promise. As the Commanding Officer behaves in battle so will the regiment. Luckily for the Gurkhas, their leader remained cool, calm, collected courteous, and even cheerful when the outlook was anything but bright.

There can be no doubt that the task imposed on the regiment was a more difficult one than the Prussian Guard had to perform at St. Privat. For the following reasons, the men had to advance along a single path, therefore they had not the confidence which is inspired by having men moving side by side. The losses sustained, about twelve per cent., occurred in about ten minutes, while on the other hand the losses of the Guards corps after having been carefully worked out have been proved to be only from twelve to fifteen per cent. in about one hour and a-half. The above comparison gives a pretty good idea of the fighting value of the Ghurkha, and demonstrates that he is quite equal to the flower of the German Army, and the Prussian Guards Corps. It is to be regretted that a discussion has arisen as to whether the Gordon Highlanders or Gurkhas deserve the honours of the day. Any one who had seen the enthusiastic manner in which the Gurkhas charged all Highlandors, and the like way in which the Highlanders honoured the Gurkhas on the conclusion of the fight, would realise what exceedingly bad taste such discussions are, and how harmful they must be.

As I have said something about the conduct of the Gurkhas I will now proceed to give a short account of the way in which the Highlanders behaved on that trying day. I will remark in passing that this account is taken from purely personal experiences, and make no attempt to deal with all the various phases of the fight. As we sat under the rock in company with some Gurkhas and three men of the Dorsets, who succeeded in crossing the dangerous zone and joining us, we witnessed some deeds of great gallantry, especially on the part of young officers who are without doubt the backbone of the British Army. As the case of the young officer of the Dorsets trying to drag his comrade out of danger, the young officer of the same regiment calling out "come on C Company" as he came under fire, and the brave pipers of the Gordons have been already related in detail I will not repeat them. While the day wore on and no impression had apparently been made on the enemy it began to dawn upon us that perhaps we were not going to beat the enemy after all, and that we might have to wait till it was dark to try and take the position by a night attack. A little Gurkha besides kept remarking; Saheb, why don't these troops below come and help us. I had been gazing for some time at the Gordons who were near the foot of the hill, and noticed with disappointment that they had clearly received no orders to advance. After having looked at them for about the tenth time I was about to shut up my glasses, when I noticed a movement amongst them and gave a shout for joy. True enough there were the kilted warriors advancing to our assistance. They were soon lost to view in the brow of the hill. After waiting for some time we saw the head of the regiment appearing over the slope just under us. On they came in single file, some falling to swell the awful heap of dead and wounded, while others came through the terrific fire with a dash that would require a Napier to properly describe. We caught their enthusiasm and dashed forward a struggling mass on a steep and narrow path. In a very short time we were on the crest, but saw nothing of the enemy beyond a few disappearing in the distance. To attempt to describe the intense feeling of satisfaction that came over us at beating the enemy would be impossible. It was a pleasure which those who spend their lives in the pursuit of money never obtain the faintest guess of a notion of.

Now that Sir William Lockhart has advanced to Bagh, the Zakka and Kuki Khel Afridis begin to see that Rajgul, the valley between Maidan and the Safed Koh, is in danger of invasion. Parties of them have begun to move into the Upper Bara Valley, but several thousand fighting men still remain facing our troops. The tribesmen have also doubtless heard of the Peshawar Column having moved, even though only three miles, and consequently think it advisable to send a *lashkar* to watch General Hammond's force. There has been the usual firing into camp at Bagh, and some little trouble on the line of communication at the Arhanga Pass. The enemy have looted eighteen mules taking up the kit of a Political Officer, and have carried off four drivers. The Zakka Khel are apparently such inveterate thieves that they do not respect the property even of their best friends. Politicals, by the way, evidently do not travel on the Kabul scale.

The action on the Saran Sar, on the 16th instant, was remarkable not so much for the extent of our losses as for the proportion of killed to wounded. Usually the figures are as 1 to 3; thus from June 10th to November 15th the casualties on the frontier have been 339 killed and 1,016 wounded; but last Tuesday the figures were 33 and 36. This was due to two causes: (1) one company of the Dorsetshire Regiment was attacked in overwhelming force in bad ground, when it had lost touch with the rest of the troops, on the *kotal*; and (2) the 15th and 36th Sikhs were engaged at short range for a considerable time with the Afridis, and had also some hand-to-hand fighting. Lord Methuen is credited with having said that the tribesmen shoot as well at 800 yards as the Boers at 400, and there can be no doubt that their fire is exceedingly accurate at all effective distances. The ravines, broken ground and woods in and about Maidan give them excellent cover, and their tactics are such that in every action we must expect to have numerous casualties. It is not only the officers of native regiments but of British battalions also that are shot down, though it has been argued that they are less conspicuous because their head dress and uniform are exactly similar to that of their men. In "tight places," however, they must expose themselves and run the risk which always attaches to leaders fighting an active and enterprising enemy. The discussion which has been proceeding regarding the head dress of British officers with Indian troops is interesting, but definite conclusions should not be hastily drawn. At first sight the advantages of the *turig* over the helmet may seem clear, but we have Sir Bindon Blood pointing out that the casualties in South Bajour were three times as great among officers with British regiments as they were among those with native battalions. Much after all must depend upon the nature of the actions fought, and the extent to which the officers are exposed.

The extraordinarily high proportion that casualties among officers bear to those among the rank-and-file during this year's campaigns, and more especially in the Tirah Expedition, has attracted apparently as much attention in the ranks as it has among us in India. "You take my advice, Bill," remarked one Thomas to another, according to the latest story from Maidan, "don't you never stand near no white stone or yet near no horcifer."—*Pioneer.*

We hear the construction of the road from Bannu near the entrance to the Tochi Valley in the direction of Miran Shah, which we announced yesterday had received the sanction of Government, will be undertaken as soon as possible after a definite settlement with all sections of the tribes occupying territory, through which the road will be aligned, is arrived at. We understand it was at first intended to proceed at once with the construction of part of this road, for which surveys have been completed, but on re-consideration of the inexpediency of doing so before the expedition has finally completed the work of pacification, it has decided to postpone the work. Like the Tochi road this will also be maintained by tribal agency, and the route kept open with the consent of all sections of the tribes through whose country it will have to pass. The original plan of constructing only sections of such a road at a time is considered unsatisfactory, as if the first section not only hampers under the arrangement as a whole at one time, it gives rise to complications owing to misunderstanding in regard to service allowances and tribal responsibility for its maintenance. On the conclusion of the expedition, and before the withdrawal of the troops, a better knowledge of local conditions and experience of the people will afford a more reliable basis for coming to a definite settlement with the different sections concerned as to the conditions to be fulfilled for keeping the whole route open. To deal with only one or two sections now, would, it is thought, tend to create a false impression as to the intentions of Government, and arouse discontent among the other sections. It is not intended to employ any means that may possibly have the appearance of a wish to coerce them into acceptance of the terms of the arrangement.

It has been decided that native troops and followers with the Tirah Expeditionary Force are to be considered on foreign service for purposes of the grant of family pensions under the usual rules, with effect from the date of leaving Peshawar or Kohat, and also during all movements between the two places.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR RAJKOTE.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, left last night by the Ahmedabad mail from the Grant Road Station for Wadhwan *en route* to Rajkote. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. S.W. Edgerly, C. I. E., Secretary to Government, Political Department; A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Acting Private Secretary; Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Captain B. J. T. Levett, Aide-de-Camp; and Surgeon-Major Croley, Medical Officer. Notwithstanding the departure was private, a part of the platform was carpeted with a red cloth and decorated with flowe pots, and long before his Excellency arrived at the station, several officials and gentlemen had assembled on the platform, amongst those present being: Sir James McNabb Campbell, K. C. I. E., Commissioner of Customs, and Chairman of the Plague Committee; Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay; the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchand Krishna; Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S.; Mr. F. A. Spencer, Political Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department; Captain Ducat, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Mr. J. W. Smith, M.I.C.E., Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality; Sirdar Oomer Jamal; Sirdar Casum Haji Mitha; Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz; Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale; Mr Virchund Dipchund and Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel. A few minutes after 9 o'clock, his Excellency in company of his staff, arrived at the station, where he was met by those assembled, with whom he shook hands and then entered the saloon attached to the mail, which punctually whistled out of the station. A salute of nineteen guns will be fired at sun rise this morning to announce the departure of the Governor. According to the present arrangement, his Excellency will return to Bombay on the morning of the 4th proximo.

THE PROPOSED REBUILDING SCHEME.

A QUALIFIED APPROVAL BY THE CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the letter of Government upon the Rebuilding Scheme have sent in their report, which is to be considered at a special meeting of the Corporation to be held on Monday next. In the course of their report, the Committee observe:—

Having regard to the fact that after all the Trust is intended for the improvement of the City, and to the further fact that it is a part and parcel of the functions which are properly acknowledged to belong to local self-government, and which so advanced and public spirited a local self-government as that of Bombay is fully capable of discharging, and thus advancing a further stage in its progress, which it is the desire of the Imperial Government as well as of the Bombay Government to stimulate, it is the opinion of some members of your Committee that it would be preferable that the scheme should be worked out by a Committee selected from amongst the members of the Corporation as is the present Standing Committee, and they suggest that this point should be pressed upon Government. On the ground of the saving of expense alone which would thereby be caused and the avoidance of the possible clashing of interest and consequent friction which may possibly arise between the Corporation and the newly constituted body, it is expedient that the scheme be entrusted to the Corporation for execution. On the other hand there are other members of your Committee who are of opinion that in the best interests of the City it is better to have a new Trust as suggested by Government so as to secure the interest of Government and of the Corporation to have the improvement carried out speedily and economically.

The Committee are of opinion that, should Government adhere to its wish to have the proposed improvements carried out by a separate agency, it is necessary in view of the heavy and prolonged financial obligations which the Corporation will have to bear that the proposed trust should be constituted in such a manner as to provide for a thoroughly adequate representation thereon of the Corporation. They suggest that the new body should be limited in numbers that such numbers should be not more than 11, including the Chairman, and that of these members, 5 should be nominated by the Corporation, 5 by the Government or bodies to whom they may delegate the right, and that Government should also nominate the Chairman. But whatever the number which may be ultimately determined upon it is essential that half of it should always be represented by the Corporation. Further your Committee is strongly of opinion that no member of the Municipal executive staff should be a member of the proposed new Trust.

An essential feature of the scheme, namely, as to the duration of the Trust, is also one which, your Committee think, should be thoroughly cleared up. The needs of the city due to the recent deplorable outbreak of plague, and the necessity of carefully husbanding its resources in view thereof and of the necessary measures for its prevention in future, the demands upon the city for the completion of its drainage scheme and other pressing public works of sanitary utility and the natural growth and expansion of the city itself merit the most careful consideration. An increase in the general tax to meet these and kindred wants is already contemplated, and the imposition of a further tax will be felt heavily by the poorer class of ratepayers who will be least likely to benefit from the scheme. This is an undoubted fact. The numerous owners who reside in their own houses can least afford enhanced taxes. A definite period should therefore be fixed for the duration of the proposed Trust so that the ratepayers may know that a scheme devised for their benefit will impose upon them no lasting burden and thus their acquiescence may be the more readily obtained.

Your Committee suggest that the new Trust should be empowered to grant leases up to 99 years of all lands vested in them and that separate account of the revenue and expenditure should be kept of the lands handed over to the Trust by Government and the Municipality respectively.

Your Committee are not aware of any provision being made for the disposal of all lands acquired by the Trust, which may not have originally belonged either to Government or the Corporation. This is a most important point on which also a clear and definite understanding should be arrived at.

The Committee find that Government proposed to count the period of ten years for which their plots of vacant land will be handed over to the new Trust free of charge from the date of the transfer of the lands. As it is not at all likely that such lands will be leased immediately thereafter, the Committee are of opinion that the Corporation should urge upon Government the justice of counting such period of ten years from the date that revenue begins to accrue therefrom. That in view of this object it is essential to consider each plot separately and by itself.

Detailed estimates of the scheme have not been furnished to the Corporation who are therefore to that extent working in the dark. It is stated, however, by Government that they are persuaded the scheme is financially practicable. Under the circumstances it is to be hoped a full opportunity will be afforded to the Corporation of considering the matter when the Bill to create the proposed Trust is published, and your Committee suggest that Government should be asked to nominate on the Select Committee, to which it will no doubt be referred, all members of the Legislative Council who are also members of the Corporation.

After further remarks the Report concludes:—

On the whole the Committee are of opinion that reserving their view as to the constitution of the Trust and asking adequate consideration for the points above mentioned, specially those of a financial character, the Corporation should heartily co-operate with Government in carrying out the scheme which as it seems to them, must conduce to the ultimate sanitary welfare of the city.

FIRE AT THE COLABA COTTON GREEN.

At twenty minutes past 7 o'clock, last evening, a stack of unpressed cotton bales, numbering about 800 standing on the Cotton Green at Colaba, was found to be on fire, and though the fire engines were promptly brought into action from all sides of the burning stack, cotton to the value of about Rs. 25,000 was destroyed and damaged by fire and water. The fire engine belonging to the Cotton Dealers' Association was first to arrive on the spot, followed by the Municipal steamers from Colaba and Fort, and they all commenced vigorously playing on the flames. Hundreds of coolies were in a moment seen running about, removing bales of cotton from the vicinity of the fire and putting them to a safe distance. But the confusion brought on by the overzeal of these men resulted in more or less serious injuries to five of them, all of whom were conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. It appears that immediately after the fire was discovered, a number of coolies made a rush towards the burning stack, but before they could remove any bales from the vicinity of the fire, the burning stack gave way from one side, burying six of the coolies under the bales. They were soon extricated and removed as above stated to the hospital. The fire was brought under control within an hour after the outbreak, and the services of the fire engines were then dispensed with. The water from the stand-pipe was poured on the smouldering bales, and the stack was soon dismantled and the burnt and unburnt bales were separated. The damage is estimated at Rs. 25,000, which is said to have been covered by insurance. The fire is said to have been due to spontaneous combustion. Mr. Nichols, the head of the fire brigade, was present with his usual alacrity, and supervised the operation of his men. The owners of the cotton stack are: Nathumull Gambermull, Muccumchund Balia, Govindram Hurdeo, Moolji Goculdas, and Goculdas Jetha.

THE PRATODA APPEAL CASE.

THE CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

SENTENCES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S DEFINITION OF THE LAW.

There was a crowded attendance in the Chief Justice's Court yesterday afternoon, when judgment was given by the Full Bench, composed of Sir Charles Farran, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Justice Ranade, in regard to the appeal of Ramchandra Narayen Keshalker, the editor, and Krishnajee Dhondev Hermalker, the proprietor and publisher of the "Pratoda" newspaper, published at Satara. They were convicted by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, in August last, of exciting disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, and were sentenced to transportation for life and transportation for seven years, respectively. The learned Chief Justice, in giving judgment, quoted the definition of disaffection laid down by Sir Comer Petheram in the *Bungabasi* case, and pointed out that Murray's Dictionary, the most comprehensive work of its kind, described disaffection as "absence or alienation of affection, or kindly feeling, dislike, hostility, disloyalty, specially political alienation or discontent." The meaning of the explanation to the Section was that a man might express strong disapproval of the measures of Government, if he loyally supported it. But a man might be a rebel at heart, although for the time being supporting the Government; therefore a libel which might even insist upon the desirability or expediency of supporting Government might very well come within the meaning of the Code, if its general purpose was to excite dislike or hostility to the State. Dealing with the particular article in regard to which the accused had been convicted, he said that it was calculated to make its readers impatient of their allegiance to a foreign Sovereign, and was therefore seditious. But there was nothing practical in it, and the spirit calculated to be excited was one of unrealisable dreams, rather than of active hostility. This being the case, and in view of the insignificance of the paper he thought the sentences far too severe, especially as the section had so long remained inoperative. The sentence on the first accused should be reduced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and that on the second accused (who was an old man and whose offence seemed to be a passive acquiescence or carelessness in regard to the article) to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Justices Parsons and Ranade concurred, and an order was passed accordingly. The full texts of the judments are given below:—

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said:—The accused in this case have appeared from their conviction and the sentences passed upon them respectively by the District Judge of Satara, under Sec. 124 A. of the I. P. C, for the offence of attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The first prisoner has been sentenced to transportation for life, the second transportation for seven years. The libel in respect of the publication of which the accused have been convicted was published on the 17th May 1897 in the "Pratoda newspaper" which is a newspaper printed and published every week at Islampur. It is not denied that the first accused Ramchandra Narayen is criminally responsible for the publication of the libel if the contents contravene the provisions of Section 124 A of the Penal Code: but for him it has been contended that the libel does not transgress the law enacted in that section. The same contention has been made on behalf of the accused No. 2, Krishnaji Dhondev, but in his case the defence has also been urged that although he is the registered printer and publisher of the *Pratoda* newspaper, he had ceased to take any part in its management long before the publication of the libel, and that he is not criminally responsible for its publication, even though seditious matter is contained in it.

THE MEANING OF THE SECTION.

It will be convenient before referring to the terms of the article the subject of the charges to consider the meaning of the section upon which the prosecution is based. That section enacts that whoever by words, &c., excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life for any term to which fine may be added or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine. The punishment, it will be observed, varies according to the nature and gravity of the offence from simple fine to life-long imprisonment and fine. The explanation appended to the enacting part of the section does not directly deal with attacks on libels upon the Government itself, but with comments or attacks upon the measures of Government. It runs thus: "Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority is not disaffection. Therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation is not an offence within this clause." From this it follows that a wider latitude is allowed to a writer who comments on or attacks the measures of the Government than to a writer who attacks the Government directly. Neither the sections nor the explanation, however, defines the term "disaffection," nor is it defined in other parts of the Code. We must ascertain first its meaning in its usual popular and ordinary sense, and then consider whether from the scope and wording of the section read as a whole it is used there with the same or in a different signification. In Murray's dictionary—at present the most complete dictionary of the English language so far as it has been published—it is stated that the adjective "disaffected" is almost always employed in a special sense as meaning "Unfriendly to the Government or the constituted authority. Disloyal." The noun "disaffection" is defined as "absence or alienation of affection or kindly feeling—dislike—hostility." *Specially*, "Political alienation or discontent, a spirit of disloyalty to the Government or existing authority." The quotations given show the correctness of this view. From *The Rambler* (A.D. 1751) we have, this passage:—"Thou hast reconciled disaffection—thou hast suppressed rebellion"; and in Green's History (A.D. 1874) we find "The popular disaffection told even in the Council of State." In this last sense it is, I think, employed in the main portion of the section we are considering. An attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government is thus equivalent to an attempt to produce political hatred of Government as established by law, to excite political discontent and alienate the people from their allegiance. This is an offence under English law. In Stephens criminal law the publication of a libel with seditious intent is classed as a misdemeanour, and seditious intention is thus defined:—

"A SEDITIOUS INTENTION

is an intention to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the person of her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or the Government and constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, . . . or to raise discontent or disaffection amongst her Majesty's subjects." I quote the passage as conveniently summarising the English law. It is, I think, fully supported by the rulings of the English Judges and all the recognised textbooks on criminal law. Turning to the explanation, we find that disapprobation of the measures of Government is not disaffection provided that it is of such a nature as to be compatible with a disposition to obey Government and to support its lawful authority against attempts to resist or subvert it. The meaning of that passage appears to me to be that a loyal subject who disapproves Government measures is not to be deemed disloyal or disaffected on that account if, notwithstanding, his disapprobation of such measures, he is ready to obey and support Government. If he is at heart loyal he is not disaffected, merely because he disapprobates certain measures of Government. The converse proposition does not appear to me to be true or deducible from the explanation, namely, that a subject who is ready to obey Government and support its lawful authority is necessarily loyal or well effected. He may be a

or otherwise had come to his knowledge. The accused were not questioned about this, nor has the prosecution proved the contrary. It ought not, I think, to be presumed that the existence of the notification was evolved from the imagination of the writer. Having started with this misleading account of the position of the Canadians, their aims and wishes, he proceeds to contrast their political position with that of her Majesty's Indian subjects greatly to the prejudice of the latter. The writer then goes on to address his readers. He informs them that they once possessed a vast and gold-like country—India—and assures them that they are laughed at by all nations for having lost it. He upbraids them for their effeminacy and want of spirit, and urges them to action. "Spirited men show by their actions what stuff they are made of. He ends with this enigmatic passage, "How we can exhibit manliness in such a condition is self-evident." The article as a whole has, I think, the object of making its readers impatient of their allegiance to a foreign sovereign and creating in them the desire of casting off their dependence upon England—in other words, for exciting feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The publication of the libel is, I think, an offence under Section 124 A.

THE CONVICTION UPHELD.

The first accused was, therefore, in my opinion, properly convicted. As to the second accused he is admittedly the proprietor of the "Pratoda." He is its declared printer and publisher. Prima facie, therefore he is responsible for what is published in it. When the prosecution had proved these facts, the onus is thrown upon the accused No. 2 to rebut the inference which arises from them. Ramaswami vs. Lokanada (I. L. Rep. 9 Mad, p. 387,) is, I think, an authority in favour of this view of the law. I think that its reasoning is applicable to a prosecution under Section 124A. From his own statement corroborated as it is by the evidence of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, I think it is established that the accused No. 2 now leaves the general management of the Pratoda to the first accused, but I am not satisfied that he is not from day to day cognizant of the more important matters which appear in it. This being so, I am not prepared to upset the conviction in his case. His offence appears, however, to me to consist rather impassively acquiescing in, and negligently allowing the publication of the libel in question than in actively directing it. As to punishment it should in each case be commensurate with the offence. As to the article itself, there is nothing practical about it. It sets nothing tangible before its readers. It is calculated, I think, rather to excite unrealizable dreams: abstract feelings of discontent than to spur to immediate action, and I do not think that the other articles put in to show the intent of the writer carry the case any further. This should be taken into consideration. The article also does not vituperate the Government at present existing. This is, I think, a feature to be borne in mind. It appears after all in but an obscure paper published in a small town by an obscure person. The circulation of the *Pratoda* is very small. The libel is written at a period when profound peace dwells in the land, and the law as it exists upon the subject of creating disaffection has been so long left in abeyance that its true purport may not have possibly been realized by the accused. At the same time it certainly is calculated and I think intended to widen the slight breach or misunderstanding which in some parts of the country exists between the Government and its subjects. The main aim of good writers should be to lessen and to close it. We alter the sentence in the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment. This will, I think, be commensurate with the offence, and will be amply sufficient to deter other newspaper managers from publishing similars articles. The accused No. 2 is an old man. His offence is rather one of negligence in permitting the publication of the articles than of taking an acting part in it. Three months simple imprisonment will, I think, be an adequate punishment in his case—and we alter it accordingly. The more severe punishment which the section admits of ought, in my opinion, to be reserved for a more dangerous class of writing published in times, of public disturbance.

MR. JUSTICE PARSON'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Parsons said: I concur. In my opinion the word "disaffection" used in the section under discussion (124 A) cannot be construed as meaning an absence of or the contrary of affection, or love, that is to say, dislike or hatred; but must be taken to have been employed in its special sense as signifying political alienation or discontent, that is to say, a feeling of disloyalty to the Government or existing powers, which tends to a disposition not to obey but to resist and subvert that Government or power. Used in this sense it exactly corresponds to the closest if not quite universally accepted use of its adjective "disaffected." To make or attempt to make a person disaffected, that is, to excite or attempt to excite in him a feeling of disloyalty to Government, or to create or attempt to create in his mind a disposition to disobey, to resist the authority of or to subvert the existing Government is the offence under this section. The article in question clearly comes within this definition under the faulse representation of what the Canadians were about to do. It chides the people of India for their effeminacy and want of spirit, and exorts them to exhibit some manliness in order to cast off their subjection to the English rule, to establish a Government of their own, and to become independent. In veiled language but in no uncertain tone it is an attempt to incite the readers to subvert the Government and replace it by another. We confirm the convictions, but we alter the sentence on No. 1 to one years rigorous imprisonment, and on No. 2 to three months' simple imprisonment.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Ranade said: I concur. It seems necessary in the circumstances of this case that I should briefly state the reasons which lead me to this conclusion. To understand correctly the precise scope of Section 124 A it is necessary to bear in mind that this section, together with Section 121 A, was avowedly inserted in Chapter VI. of the Code relating to offences against the State, with a view to fill up an inadvertent omission of a special provision for the punishment of the offence of abetment of rebellion. In the words of Sir Fitzjames Stephen, it was felt that as the causes which produce rebellion are wide, and spread over a longer period, a wider definition of abetment in the case of rebellion was necessary than sufficed in the case of theft or murder. In giving effect to this view, the principles of the English statute and common law were followed, and like it, as originally drafted by the Indian Law Commissioners in 1837 was finally incorporated in the Code in 1870 as substantially representing the law of England of the present day, though "much more compressed and more distinctly expressed." The connection between English law and this particular section being thus admitted, the precise sense intended to be conveyed by the words "exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection" used in the section can best be ascertained by a study of the corresponding English statutes and the decision of the great English judges who have declared what the common law is on the subject of offences against the State. As regards Statute law I need go no further back than 60 George III. and 1 George IV., Chapter 8, which was expressly enacted for the punishment of seditious libels which are described as libels "tending to bring into hatred or contempt the person of the King, or his Government, or constitution, as by law established, or excite the subjects to attempt the alteration of any matter of Church or State as by law established otherwise than by lawful means." The close correspondence between this provision and the Section 124 A with the exception attached to it will be obvious on the most superficial comparisons of both.

THE FINDINGS OF ENGLISH JUDGES.

The same connection becomes still more obvious when we consider the principles laid down by judges in some of the more remarkable prosecutions for seditious libels in England and Ireland. In R. vs. Collins Littledale, J., laid down that the people were allowed to hold free and full and candid discussion of public matters, but they must not do this in a way to excite tumult. In R. vs. Tutchins Holt, C.J., said that no Government is possible if men cannot be called to account for possessing the minds of the people with an ill opinion about the Government. Far more to the point is Lord Ellenborough's pronouncement of the law in his charge to the jury in R. vs. Cobbett. His Lord-ship said that if the publication is calculated to *alienate the affections of the people* by bringing the Government into disesteem, whether the expedient employed is ridicule or obloquy, the publication is seditious. The same expression, alienating the affection of the people, occurs in the charge to the jury in R. vs. Lambert of the same great Judges. In R. vs. Sullivan, Fitzgerald, J., defined sedition to be all actions which have a tendency to disturb public tranquility, and to lead people to subvert the Government and the laws. The objects of sedition are to create discontent and insurrection or stir up opposition to Government. Sedition is further on described as disloyalty in action. Practices which create discontent and dissatisfaction or create public disturbance, or bring into contempt or hatred the Government or the laws and the constitution are punishable as sedition. The limitations on public discussion are thus laid down in the same judgment. A journalist is free to canvass and discuss the acts of Government or its Ministers. He is free to discuss and point out errors, but he must do all this in a calm and temperate language. He should not impute improper motives. The mere use of strong language is not a crime, but if the publication is of a character to excite contempt for the Government or the laws, to bring them into disrepute, or to *excite disaffection or disturb public peace*, then the publication is punishable.

These extracts will suffice. The Calcutta High Court adopted this same view when Petheram, C. J., observed in 19, I. L. R., Calt., p. 35, that if a publication is calculated to create in the minds of the people to whom it is addressed disposition not to obey lawful authority or to subvert or resist that authority, if and when occasion should arise, and if the intention of the writer was to create such a feeling, it is clearly punishable under sec. 124A.

DISAFFECTION,

as thus judicially paraphrased, is a positive political distemper, and not a mere absence or negation of love or goodwill. It is a positive feeling of aversion which is akin to disloyalty, a defiant insubordination of authority, or when it is not defiant it secretly seeks to alienate the people and weaken the bond of allegiance, and prepossess the minds of the people with avowed or secret animosity to Government—a feeling which tends to bring the Government into hatred or contempt by imputing base or corrupt motives to it, and makes men indisposed to obey or support the laws of the realm and, which promotes discontent and public disorder. The decisions quoted above have recognized greater freedom in the criticisms of the acts or measures of Government and its officers than is permitted in attacks on the Government, and the laws and the constitution itself, and it is this difference which is given effect to in the explanation attached to the main section within the limits therein laid down. This distinction is operative not only in respect of seditious libels, but also in blasphemy and attacks on public morals. True and candid and bona-fide criticism is permissible in all these three cases, but when these limits are exceeded in a spirit of reckless wantonness and levity legal malice is presumed and the protection ceases.

Having thus seen what is the character of the main offence and its limitations, the question how far the particular libel under consideration comes within the principle of the law as thus laid down becomes a comparatively easy one. We have only to see whether the words used were calculated to create the public distemper described as disaffection. Did it suggest or counsel or encourage a spirit of public discontent and insubordination to the law? Did it seek to alienate the affections and weaken the bonds of allegiance of the people, or to bring the political order of things as at present established into contempt? Did it promote political unrest or disorder?

A MISCHIEVOUS ARTICLE.

Of course, the question is not whether these bad effects were or were not actually produced, but whether the words were calculated and intended to produce this public mischief. Judged by these tests, it appears to me that the article in question was calculated to produce this mischief. Its evident animus was to excite a feeling of aversion and hatred. It was not directed as an attack against any particular act or measures of Government or its officers. It appears to be the outcome of a general sense of vague dissatisfaction with the existing political constitution and order. The article was based apparently on no reliable document or notification issued by any responsible party in Canada. As a statement of well-known contemporary facts, it is not true to state that Canada is desirous of throwing off the English connection. This imaginary ideal of independence is held up for imitation, and the people of this country are blamed for their apathy in the matter, and secretly disparaged for their want of spirit. It is quite clear, therefore, that the words are calculated to create the feeling which the law reprobates and seeks to punish. The evidence of criminal intention is to be mainly gathered from the article itself, and the other articles which were admitted in evidence. Any actively malevolent intention does not appear clear from the article, but there can be no doubt that there was sufficient foundation for the inference of legal malice drawn by the Sessions Judge. In respect of such a publication the professed writer, as also the registered proprietor are legally responsible. The Sessions Judge was therefore right in convicting both the accused. At the same time he greatly overrated the influence and mischief of the publication. The proprietor's responsibility is of a very technical character, and even the writer must be leniently judged because of the insignificance of the paper, its small circulation, and his poor education.

THE POONA AND SATARA SEDITION CASES.

THE *VAIBHAV* CASE TO BE WITHDRAWN.

THE members of the Special Jury have been directed to attend the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court at 11 o'clock to-morrow, when, on the termination of the case of criminal breach of trust, now under trial, if it does not terminate to-day, the *Poona Vaibhav* case, in which Shanker Vishwanath Kelkar and Sakharam Gopal Purandekar, the editor and printer, respectively, are charged with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, will be called on. The accused, soon after the termination of their case at the last Criminal Sessions, when the jury could not agree to a verdict, sent a written apology to the Advocate-General who, after making certain alterations, submitted it to Government. The latter agreed to accept it in the altered form; and on the case being called on, and the apology being produced in Court, the prosecution against the two accused will be withdrawn. The next case to be placed before the jury will be that against Kashinath Waman Lele, the editor of the "Moda Vrit" newspaper of Satara, who is charged with attempting to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. Kashinath has engaged no counsel to defend him, and will appear before the Court in person. He had submitted a written apology to Government, but was informed in reply that, as the case was before the Court, he should apply to the presiding judge. He has since been advised to send a written apology to the address of the Chief Justice. The case against Kashinath also is, therefore, in a fair way to a speedy termination.

THE KADMI DUSTUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We notice in your issue of the 22nd instant that the late Dastur of the Kadmi Section of the Parsi community has sent you for publication only three of the four letters which have passed between his solicitors and ourselves as solicitors for the Chairman of the Aujuman meeting, at which the resolution referred to in the correspondence was adopted, and has chosen to keep back the last letter with which we closed the correspondence in question. As to this omission, we may be permitted simply to observe that, if it was worth while publishing the correspondence at all, it was certainly worth while doing so in a complete and not in a mutilated form. Our closing letter was sent in the afternoon of the 20th instant, and there was certainly time enough for those who have been acting for the late Dastur to have included a copy of that letter also. Perhaps they had a reason for the omission, which, however, you will kindly permit us now to supply; and we trust that you will find space for our last letter in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

ARDESIR HORMUSJI AND DINSHAW,
Bombay, Nov. 23. Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

To Messrs. Hemming and Peace, Solicitors for Dastur Khurshadjee Pherozjee Mulla-Feroze.

Dear Sirs,—We are in receipt of your letter to us of yesterday, and in reference thereto we are instructed to state that our client declines to prolong this correspondence, seeing that it would be perfectly futile to do so.

Certain expressions you have allowed yourselves to use in your letter are ridiculously inept, having regard to actual facts and the character, intelligence, and position of our client.

The president of the late meeting, whose award has been communicated to your client, may not be personally known to yourselves, but is so well known to and has such status in the community to which he belongs that any attempt to misunderstand and misrepresent him, and above all to frighten him, would be simply ridiculous.

Our client will not reply to any further communication upon this matter.—Yours truly.

(Sd.) ARDESIR HORMUSJEE AND DINSHAW.

A PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to draw the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to a grievance from which the passengers suffer so much annoyance and worry. The Thana local train starting at 5-45 p.m. (M. T.) comes to Dadur with a few passengers. At this station it receives its full complement of passengers. At the intermediate stations between Dadur and Byculla there awaits a large crowd of passengers. At the Curry Road and the Chinchpooli stations several passengers are left behind for want of room in the carriages, for the train comes to the Byculla station so much crowded that it carries three times as many passengers as are allowed by the Railway regulation. The passengers are crammed in the seats and, besides these, from 6 to 8 stand between the seats treading on the toes of those who occupy the seats. This crowding occasions quarrelling, abuse, cursing, and pushing. The shocking pell-mell is better imagined than described. I write this with a view to urging the Railway authorities to enquire into the complaint and redress it. If a train be made to start from Coorla some ten minutes in advance of the above train, the mill-hands, who leave their work just at that time, and who occasion the crowd, will be carried partly by this and partly by that train, and by this arrangement not only the cause of this complaint will be removed, but the Railway authorities will do their duty by the passengers and lay them under deep obligations.—Yours, &c.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	1	6
B Mandvi and Dongri	11	1	22
C Market, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	4	2	13
D Khetwady	0	0	8
E Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, and Byculla	5	1	25
F Parel	0	0	5
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	45	5	8
Total	26	10	99
Total plague deaths to date	13,455	11,266	
Same date last year	7	10	109
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	80

a Transfer from Narelwady Segregation Camp, as per return.

a From Cutch Mandvie transferred from Segregation Camp to Jain Parel Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	2

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 628, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,263, making a total of 3,891 persons. Departures by sea 973, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,194, making a total of 4,167 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were, yesterday, 1,211 persons detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp and 1,096 in the Narelwady Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The above reports show that four cases of plague, three cases of suspicious fever, and three fatal cases of cholera were discovered from different localities in Mandvie ward. Two cases of plague were also discovered in the Mahim District.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals was as under, yesterday:—Arthur Road, 57; Parel Government House, 35; Grant Road, 15; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 12; Darisathan, 11; Hindu Fever, 10; Jain (Parel), 10; Julai, 5; Telugu, 4; Nizampoora, 3; Adamji Peerbhoy, 2; and Don Tod, 1.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

A PLAGUE-STRICKEN RAT.

The District Medical Officer in charge of B Ward reported to the Plague Committee, yesterday, that a general house-to-house visitation was carried, on on Saturday morning, in Oomercarry Section, Nishanpada Road and bye-lanes, Dr. Dimmock and Dr. Haydon being present with the disinfecting staff and the sub-divisional medical officer. No case of fever or plague was found. During the course of the day 179 houses were inspected in old Nishanpada Road, Pydownie Road, Nowrojee Hill, 1st and 2nd Roads, Chinch Bunder 1st Road, Dongree Cross Lane, Nowrojee Hill side, the Iron Market, the Clive Road, and Musjid Siding Road. Six plague cases were found. While the inspection was being made on Nishanpada Road, Dr. Dimmock noticed a rat-trap with a bandicoot in it. The doctor asked the man, a Khoja, what he intended doing with the bandicoot. The man replied that he would let it go from the houses. Dr. Dimmock told him not to do so, but to destroy it. However, the Inspector prevailed upon the man to send the bandicoot to his office. The inspector killed the bandicoot, and, examining it, found it had a good sized bubo, about the size of a marble, in the groin. The Inspector showed it to Dr. Haydon, who took it away.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION IN MANDVIE.

Owing to the threatening recrudescence of plague a careful and systematic course of house-to-house visitation has been started in Mandvie by the Plague Committee, on the suggestion of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, the present District Medical Officer. On Saturday, the 20th instant, four search parties started off in different directions searching every house in Nishanpada, when one case was found in Tandel Street and immediately removed to hospital. Yesterday afternoon, the Committee, consisting of Sir James Campbell, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. C. C. James, Dr. Wilkins, and others, met at the Musjid Bridge about sixty strong, and divided off into seven parties, each party containing a nurse or lady doctor. Several cases of fever were found and are to be kept under observation. Two cases of this dire disease were found near the Musjid Bridge in a Banian's house. The husband was at once removed to the Jain Hospital, and the wife (just after confinement) succumbed last night.

THE QUARANTINE RULES.

The following rules for the detention of passengers from infected areas have been published by the Plague Committee:—

1. Third-class passengers from infected villages, towns, groups of villages, sections of districts, districts, Collectorates or States, shall be detained on arrival in Bombay for a period note exceeding seven days.

2. First and second class passengers will usually be exempt from detention. But the Inspecting Medical Officers are empowered, at their discretion, to detain such persons from infected areas travelling by first or second class, especially such as they may reasonably believe would usually travel third class.

Note.—This would include for instance those persons who in order to evade detention change from third to first or second class at an intermediate station.

3. Surveillance passes may be granted to applicants of assured respectability and position, and provided that the headman or one of the leaders of the community or communities to which such persons belong (on direct personal knowledge or after special satisfactory inquiry) stands surety for them, and undertakes that they return to camp for medical inspection when, and as often, as, they may be required to do so; and provided also that such persons show no suspicious symptoms. If inmates let out of camp on surveillance fail to appear and produce the members of their party at any of the times appointed by the Chief Medical Officer of the camp the sureties of such inmates will be posted as defaulters, and the continuance of the concession of surveillance will be endangered.

It follows that all leaders should take such zealous and intelligent interest in each candidate as to prevent the risk that the candidate will incur on failing to carry out his undertaking, and the surety, equally with the defaulter, be involved in disgrace attendant thereon.

4. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 5391-3495 P, dated 5th October, 1897, Government officers on duty and their servants shall be passed without detention, provided they show no signs of illness.

5. Holders of certificates from plague authorities or authorised Medical Officers in infected areas stating bearer to be free from exposure to infection for a period of ten days immediately preceding his departure will be exempt from detention.

6. Servants of any European or leading Native will be exempt from detention under the following conditions:—

(a) The holding of a certificate in accordance with Rule 5.

(b) The holding of a certificate from the Secretary of the Bombay Plague Committee to the effect that the traveller has agreed—

(1) To have all servants placed under medical supervision at his house for 10 days after their arrival in Bombay.

(2) To have their clothes washed and disinfected within 24 hours after arrival in Bombay.

Note.—Such certificate should be shown to the Medical Inspecting officer at the Railway Station and retained by the holder.

7. The clothes and baggage of those detained in camp must be subjected to thorough disinfection before the owners are discharged from the camp.

At the discretion of the Chief Medical Officer of the camp unclean persons shall be bathed in a disinfecting fluid.

8. Rations to the value not exceeding 4 annas per diem will be supplied by Government to such persons as depend on each day's wage for a livelihood, and whose savings do not represent more than a few days sustenance. But those who are capable of paying for their own subsistence will be required to do so. With these objects a shop supplied with the necessary articles will be maintained with the camp.

QUARANTINE HINDU HELP MEETING.

A meeting of the general working committee to afford help to Hindu arrivals in quarantine was held, on Monday afternoon, at Mungaldas House Girgaum. There were present Messrs Tribhowandas Mungaldas and Ravjee V. Shunker Shet, the Hon. G. K. Parakh, Rao Saheb Ganputrao M. Pitale and B.K. Vandekar, Messrs Vizabhukandas Atmaram, Nanabhoy Moroba, Mungaldas Jamnadas, Shunkerrao Dajee Pade, S. Dharmajee, S. D. Khote, Vamanrao D. Pitale, Vasantrao Nana Moroba, J. G. Mantri, Suntaram Jagannath, P. B. Joshi, N. T. Vaidya, R. B. Mainp, Gurjar, Paghe, and about forty others. The secretary, Mr. B. B. Pitale, read a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Parakh. After a considerable discussion as to the scope of the proposed help to the Hindus, in which many members took part, it was resolved to raise subscription to help the Hindu arrivals as far as lay in Committee's power, the scheme to be propounded by the working sub-committee. A draft letter to the President of the Plague Committee was approved. Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas headed the list with the handsome subscription of Rs. 1,000; the Hon'ble Mr. Parakh, Rs. 200; Mr. S. Khote, Rs. 100; and one signing as a gentleman Rs. 100. R. B. Pitale and others also subscribed. Mr. Vamanrao Nana Moroba has been visiting the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway stations and the quarantine camps on behalf of the secretaries to ascertain the exact nature and extent of help that will be necessary to the Hindu arrivals.

A GALLANT SORTIE.

THE 36TH SIKHS AT FORT CAVAGNARI.

SOME account of the sortie made by the 36th Sikhs from Fort Cavagnari (Gulistan) on the 12th September, The detailed report of Colonel Haughton commanding the regiment is as follows:—

"On the 12th of September at the time that Saragarhi was attacked, Fort Cavagnari (Gulistan) was closely invested by a large Orakzai *lashkar*. On the fall of Saragarhi at about 4 p.m. the investment of Fort Cavagnari became a regular attack, the enemy there being joined by a considerable part of the force which had been attacking Saragarhi. During the night of the 12th-13th, the enemy, who were in great force behind Picquet hill, about 350 yards from the western end of the hornwork, pushed their advanced parties close up to the hornwork, especially on the west and north. On the morning of the 13th September, the situation was decidedly serious; in addition to the Afridi force attacking Fort Cavagnari all communication was cut off by lashkars of the enemy holding the Saragarhi heights, the Gogra heights and the Samana Suk. The most advanced post of the enemy with several standards was within 20 yards of the southwest corner of the hornwork under cover of banks improved by sangars erected during the night. The garrison elated by their success at Saragarhi were very bold and it was feared that they might, as they had done at Saragarhi, breach the fort wall at the dead angle of a bastion. Under these circumstances Major Des Voeux approved of the suggestion of Colour-Havildar Kala Singh, 36th Sikhs, who volunteered to take his section and attempt to drive the enemy out of their advanced post. The responsibility was very great; on the one hand, should the sortie be successful the enemy would be driven back, thus dispiriting the enemy and in raising the spirits of the garrison, on the other hand failure would mean something very nearly akin to disaster, and in any case it was certain that the small garrison originally numbering 166 of all ranks, but already much reduced by casualties would suffer still greater losses at a time when no single man could ill be spared.

"Havildar Kala Singh's section numbered only 15 men in addition to their gallant leader, but they were men indeed. The enemy at the immediate point to be attacked numbered at least 200. The little party, with bayonet fixed, crept out of the south-east gateway and sprang the south wall of the hornwork; then when within 20 yards or so of the enemy made a rush. They were met with such a fire that they could not get up to the enemy, but though sadly reduced they had no thought of retreat but lay down at a distance of only six paces from the enemy's sangar and returned his fire. At this juncture Colour-Havildar Sunder Singh and 4 men posted in the hornwork at the nearest point to the sangar, without waiting for orders and of their own initiative, scrambled over the wall and joined Kala Singhs section, and the combined party then charged the enemy, killed and wounded a great number, drove the remainder out and captured three of their standards which they brought back to the fort amidst ringing cheers from their comrades. It was then discovered that two wounded men had been left behind. Three sepoys, two of whom had taken part in the sortie at once of their own initiative again got over the wall and brought the two wounded men in.

"During the sortie a hot fire was kept up from every effective rifle in the fort and hornwork and thanks partly to this the casualties were not greater, though 12 of the first party and four of the second were wounded and several are since dead.

"The effect of the sortie was great, the garrison were in the highest spirits, whilst, it is said, the three sections of the Mamuzais represented by the three standards captured, returned to their homes and Fort Cavagnari saw them no more.

"It may be mentioned that the so-called hornwork at Fort Cavagnari is an enclosure about 80 yards long by 30 broad, having the fort on one side and being surrounded by a wall of loose stones—a mere sangar, on the other three sides. This wall had been temporarily improved in places by logs of firewood and atta bags and kerosine tins filled with earth and stones, to give a little head cover to the defenders.

THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

THE final tie for the Cup in the North-West Provinces and Oudh Polo Tournament was played off on Friday evening, at Meerut. There was a very large gathering of spectators keenly interested in the issue. The afternoon was fairly cool, and there was no dust or wind, but the ground was somewhat bumpy. The teams engaged were the 5th Dragoon Guards, fine beasts, mares. Messrs. Dunbar, Reynolds, Gore and Purefoy, and the 18th Hussars, namely, Messrs. Cape, Leveson, Stewart and Wood. The umpires were Colonel Gartside-Tipping and Major Gordon.

In the first chukker the Dragoon Guards played up splendidly, and their friends were encouraged to hope they would come out victors, but this expectation was dissipated ere long, for the Hussars back was most effective in his defence, and one or other of his side were ever in the vicinity be hit ball back to, and playing well together their attack was most formidable. The Dragoon Guards got far all that often got past Wood, and had runs into the Hussars' domains; but these advantages were frustrated or failed at the crowning point. They were, besides, not without other disadvantages. Mr. Reynolds was suffering from an injured eye, and the team had not had much practice together. Thus the Hussars were enabled to avenge their defeat by the 5th Dragoon Guards last March in the Inter-Regimental tournament here.

The scores on Friday were as follows:—First chukker Hussars one goal; Dragoon Guards, two goals. Second chukker, Hussars two goals and one subsidiary. Third chukker, Hussars two goals. Fourth chukker, Hussars one subsidiary; Dragoon Guards one subsidary. Fifth chukker Hussars one subsidiary. Sixth chukker, Hussars one goal. Total score in favour of the Hussars six goals and three subsidiaries to two goals and one subsidiary.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN P. A. SMURTHWAITE, Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty from half pay.

IT has been decided that salutries of heavy batteries in India shall be placed under the same conditions of service as the Jamadars of Drivers and Mahouts of their batteries, their present rates of pay being however continued to them and their service only counting for good conduct pay from the date of their being classed as combatants.

AN amendment is about to be made in the conditions of service of Royal Engineer warrant and non-commissioned officers serving with the Indian Submarine Mining Company and the Corps of Sappers and Miners, so as to enable a man to accompany his invalided wife to England, although himself not entitled to furlough. In the event of the wife being permanently invalided, the husband would revert to the Home Establishment in his corps rank.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·912
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·8
Dew Point	53·9
Relative humidity of Air	·57
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·9
General Direction of wind	ENE, E, W, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 167

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chill and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies." At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Simla at 10-15 p.m. on Saturday.

GENERAL SIR BINDON BLOOD, Commanding the Malakand Field Force, moved his headquarters from Jelala to Dargai on Sunday.

THE latest news regarding Sir Alexander Mackenzie is that he will return next month. Lady Mackenzie will, however, remain in England.

Two guns have been added to the Salute of nineteen to which His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., of Meywar (Udaipur) is entitled.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY, officiating Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab, has returned to Nowshera after inspecting the Malakand position.

ON the expiration of his tour of foreign service, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Brown, A. M. S., reverts to the Home establishment. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. H Blenkinsop has obtained leave out of India for one year.

THE Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Crishna was detained under quarantine at Surat, where he had gone on professional business and was released on a telegram forwarded to the Collector by the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

ON account of the imperfect state of communication in Turkey, telegraphic messages by that route are subject to two days' delay.

ACCORDING to the telegraphic advices received on Thursday from Hongkong, exchange on Bombay is Rs. 151½. The yarn market generally is very much depressed owing to large stocks. The total unsold stock at Hongkong is Rs. 53,000. Number twenties quoted at dols. 97, and tens quoted at dols. 88.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, James Gasper, a Native Christian, was charged with having, on the 20th September last, committed the murder of Anna C. Gasper, who had been living with him as his wife at his eating-house on the ground-floor of a chawl in the De Lisle Road. It appeared that there was a thunder-storm on the previous night, and the woman had let in a Mahomedan fireman, named Hyder Khan Ajmere Khan, into the house. The prisoner had suspected her for some time of carrying on an intrigue with Hyder Khan, and he was exasperated at seeing him in the shop on the night of the 19th September. The following morning prisoner was seen cutting with a razor the throat of his wife who was lying down on the floor. She was afterwards found lying in a pool of blood with her head almost severed from the body. The prisoner had several wounds on his wrists and fingers, which, according to the medical evidence, were self-inflicted while holding the woman down in a state of great excitement. It appeared that, contrary to the prisoner's orders, the woman sent his breakfast to Hyder Khan at his residence during the prisoner's absence from the shop. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life.

A CALCUTTA paper writes:—While every one sympathises with Mr. Henry Savage Landor in the brutal treatment he has met with at the hands of the Tibetans, there are certain points in connection with his adventures which require clearing up. It will not be forgotten with what a flourish of trumpets the *Daily Mail* announced the departure of a special commissioner on a most difficult and dangerous journey, accompanied by a host of armed men. The *Mail* did not give any further particulars and it was not till Mr. Landor had returned to India after his unsuccessful attempt to penetrate into Lhassa that it transpired that he was the correspondent referred to. Now it is evident from the way the *Mail* spoke that it was Mr. Landor's intention to force his way into Tibet, and not merely to trust to outwitting the guards on the frontier. Mr. Landor himself in one of his letters to the *Daily Mail* says: "My men seem in better spirits now and are astounded at the accuracy of my Lee-Metford. They all say they won't be afraid of the Lamas now. They swear they will follow me anywhere. It is evident from this that it was to the Lee-Metford that Mr. Landor rusted and not to any disguise. In fact unless one has years of experience of the east and knows the Oriental languages thoroughly it would be mere foolishness to attempt to disguise oneself as an Asiatic. Men like Vambery, Burton, and Macnair can do these things, not special correspondents of newspapers. The only part of the east that Mr. Landor knows is Japan.

IN view of the heavy increase in the revenue and magisterial work of the province, Mr. James, the Commissioner in Sind, had, some time ago, moved Government to sanction an increase of three Deputy Collectors for Sind. We learn that Government have now recorded their sanction to the proposal as a temporary measure for six months, and that Mr. James has selected Mr. Narayendas Motaram, Mukhtiarkar of Shewan, Mr. P. Phillipowski, Mukhtiarkar of Kotri, and Mr. Jagatrai Khubchand, Mukhtiarkar of Larkana, for these appointments. Two of these three newly appointed Deputy Collectors already hold First Class Magisterial powers, namely Messrs. Narayendas and Jagatrai, and Mr. Phillipowski has now been recommended for First Class powers. The following Mukhtiarkars who have passed the higher standard departmental examination have also been recommended for First Class powers:—R. S. Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Ojha, R. S. Tikamdas Rajaram, R. S. Hurdasmal Udernomal, R. S. Tirathdas Metharam, R. S. Sadhusing Morusing, and R. S. Asardas Motaram.

THE word *jirga*, which figures so prominently in frontier telegrams nowadays, is of Pushtu origin, and signifies a Council of Elders. The word Panchaiyet so common in this part of India means much the same thing. The duties of a *jirga* are many and various, one of the most important being the trying of such as break the Pathan code of honour. A very curious practice prevails in the frontier districts of handing over to a *jirga* for a second trial such persons as the police and district officials believe to be guilty of serious crime, but who have been acquitted by our own courts. The English law demands at times an impossible standard of evidence, and there can be no doubt that owing to Magistrates straining after this many a criminal escapes punishment. The *jirga* has not the power of inflicting capital punishment or sentencing to penal servitude, but it can and does fine heavily. In the case of murder there is a regular scale of fines to be paid to the murdered man's relations according to the reasons which led to the crime. Great stress is laid on the amount of provocation a man has received, and in certain cases even if the murderer is found guilty no punishment is awarded, as—according to Pathan ideas—it is perfectly right to take the law into one's own hands in the case of adulterers and thieves.

IT is rather remarkable, observes the Lahore paper, that no startling theories have been propounded of late to account for the great increase of civil litigation, which throughout the length and breadth of the country is a marked feature of British administration. This has been attributed by some to prosperity, by others to adversity, and by others again to the overcrowded ranks of the vakils, but these are, after all, mere *ipse dixits* of compilers of reports. The increase continues steadily in all Provinces, and the Appellate Courts in the Punjab, in Madras, and in Oudh, have all had to be strengthened within quite recent times. In Oudh, although the cases instituted in 1896 were fewer than in the preceding year, and the disposals were slightly larger, the arrears were in excess, and on 1st January 1897, the number of cases pending represented twenty months' work, if no new ones were filed, and the same rate of disposals were continued as during the two preceding years. This is only another instance of the hesitation which the Government of India have always shown in strengthening the judiciary, until the block of legal business becomes so bad as to constitute a serious scandal.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 13th November was 293 against 308 and 300 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year

THE CEYLON BANK FORGERY.

THREE ACCUSED IN CUSTODY.

"The National Bank of India, Limited, was, on Monday week, the victim of a fraud perpetrated by forgery, which, for impudence and boldness, stands unrivalled in the history of banking institutions in Ceylon. It seems that on the afternoon of that day a cheque was presented to the bank for payment purporting to be drawn by Mr. W. D. Gibbon, of Kandy, the well-known Visiting Agent, for Rs. 4,850, and in the ordinary course of business was passed through the ledger, and having been initialled by the accountant was sent to the shroff's department for payment. The amount was duly paid over to a Natukotta chetty, who presented the cheque for payment, but who unfortunately has not been identified at present, but we are glad to say that the police are in possession of a clue by which they hope to be able to trace the identity of this chetty. It is not supposed that the chetty was a confederate in the fraud, but it is believed that he has been made a tool in the hands of designing persons, whose rendezvous is a third class hotel, the reputation of which is not of the very best. The forgery was so far successful that the bank was induced to pay the amount of the cheque over the counter, and the discovery that Mr. Gibbon's cheque was a forgery was not made till the next morning, when the identical cheque was not to be found. The cheque was required with others to verify the entries of payment in the Bank books, and a vigorous search proved futile. The manager thereupon communicated by wire with Mr. Gibbon, enquiring whether he had issued a cheque for Rs. 4,850, and received a reply in the negative. The matter, however, was not reported for some reasons to the Police Inspector in charge of the Fort Station till about 1 p.m. on Wednesday, when after an enquiry at the bank the Police authorities, represented by Inspector Slater, Jansz, Jansen, and Dissanaike, made further enquiries and on information received they proceeded to arrest William Gauder, James Stewart, and Anthony Cross, all of the Australian Hotel in Keyzer Street, Pettah. They were all taken into custody, and confined in the Pettah lock-up until Tuesday morning when they were produced before the Police Court. Soysa was a clerk of the Bank, who presumably was a confederate with the outsiders, and he was also a boarder at the hotel kept by Gauder. The police were on the look out for him in the Pettah near the hotel where he was boarding, but he evidently got the scent, and did not turn up to sleep there. On Tuesday morning he was seen coming into the Fort in a ricksha, and was being shadowed by the police, whom he dodged, however, by taking another ricksha to slave Island, where the Police pursued him. Here he secured a third ricksha, and was proceeding to the Kollupitiya station, evidently to take the train to Galle or Matara, but was arrested before he could reach the station. The four accused were all searched, and in Stewart's possession were found Rs. 850 in notes, all Rs. 50 notes, while in de Soysa's possession were found about Rs. 45 in cash, a receipt from the Apothecaries Company for Rs. 229, value of a ricksha purchased by him on Monday last, evidently with the proceeds of the forged cheque, and other documents including that he had made a lavish use of the money, as his salary appears to have been only Rs. 30 per mensem. No money was found with Gauder or Cros, but the evidence against them was of such a highly suspicious nature that the police decided upon charging all the four before the Police Magistrate on Tuesday morning with forgery.

Theodore de Soysa, James H. Stewart (formerly of the Maison Francaise), William Gauder (late of the Prince of Wales Hotel, and at present Manager of the Australian Hotel in Keyser street, Pettah), and Anthony Cros (also connected with the latter establishment) were produced before the Police Court, and when they were placed in the dock, the Magistrate informed them that all of them were charged with being concerned with the forgery of a cheque for Rs.[4,850, drawn on the National Bank, and purporting to be signed by Mr. W. D. Gibbon on the 15th instant, and also with being concerned in passing that forged cheque that day, and asked them if they had anything to say. In reply the accused made the following statements:—

De Soysa said: I did not cash the] cheque. Even yesterday I was working at the Bank.

Stewart: I am not guilty. I do not know anything about the forgery at all.

Gauder: I am not guilty. I knew nothing about the matter till last evening, when the Inspectors came.

Cross: I am not guilty. I know nothing about the forgery.

The second accused (Stewart) stated in answer to questions from the Court that he had in his possession the Rs. 850 in notes (produced in Court by Mr. Inspector Jansz). He had in all Rs.[1,000. He obtained the Rs. 1,000 from Soysa, the first accused, whom he asked for a loan for that amount. Soysa lent him the money a little after six o'clock on Monday evening.

The Magistrate then remanded the first, second, and third accused to custody till Wednesday (24th inst.) and discharged the fourth accused, as in his opinion there was no evidence against him. The evidence had not developed yet, and the charge against him was withdrawn. Croos was, however, warned to appear again on the abovementioned date.—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·085	Calm	...	76·6	47·7	77	...	...	−0·07
Sirsa	30·085	SW	2	79·2	43·2	61	...	...	...
Delhi	30·038	WNW	2	81·2	50·0	49	...	...	−0·07
Agra	30·057	NW	3	83·5	55·9	71	...	...	−0·04
Cawnpore	30·047	Calm	...	82·8	57·0	84	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·039	Calm	2	82·2	56·4	90	...	...	−0·12
Jhansi	30·063	Calm	1	83·0	53·7	56	...	...	−0·11
Jacobabad	30·040	Calm	1	81·5	48·5	73	...	...	−0·02
Karachi	30·034	ENE	4	84·4	58·4	69	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·078	N	2	83·0	53·1	49	...	...	−0·21
Ajmere	30·136	Calm	1	81·4	45·3	79	...	...	−0·18
Deesa	30·031	E	6	84·2	53·6	48	...	...	−0·14
Ahmedabad	30·006	ENE	2	88·7	61·1	50	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·021	WNW	2	87·0	57·0	39	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·002	E	3	87·4	58·9	39	...	...	−0·35
Ghadechi	29·989	NW	4	89·6	57·7	43	...	...	...
Veraval	29·960	Calm	5	86·1	62·3	56	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·085	NW	3	80·3	50·4	63	...	...	−0·19
Indore	30·064	Calm	1	81·3	50·1	68	...	...	−0·35
Sangor	30·045	NNE	6	80·2	57·6	58	...	...	−0·35
Jabulpore	30·030	Calm	1	79·9	51·9	73	...	...	−0·29
Hoshangabad	30·062	E	1	81·3	55·3	71	...	...	−0·19
Khandwa	30·054	Calm	2	86·2	51·6	55	...	...	−0·30
Raipur	30·101	NE	3	82·3	61·7	80	...	...	−0·47
Nagpur	30·012	N	4	86·3	58·7	60	...	...	−0·73
Amraoti	30·028	ENE	1	84·1	61·9	51	...	0·07	−0·13
Akola	30·047	NE	2	85·6	54·2	56	...	...	−0·04
Surat	29·970	E-SE	2	91·9	62·0	66	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	30·040	WNW	3	86·8	52·4	51	...	...	−0·52
Bombay	29·934	ENE	7	83·5	71·0	74	...	...	−0·63
Poona	30·031	Calm	5	86·5	53·0	63	...	...	−1·10
Ahmednagar	30·07	NW	3	83·2	50·4	62	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·04	Calm	2	85·8	53·2	45	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·005	Calm	4	87·2	57·5	42	...	...	−1·07
Ratnagiri	29·925	SE	3	86·9	66·9	54	...	...	−0·45
Belgaum	29·938	NNE	4	85·2	57·4	47	...	...	...
Goa	29·936	E	3	85·0	63·2	83	...	...	...
Karwar	29·912	E	3	85·7	65·0	86	...	...	−2·45
Mangalore	29·908	ESE	3	87·3	69·9	65	...	...	−3·09
Calicut	29·907	E	7	89·3	70·5	74	...	0·45	−4·93
Cochin	29·909	NNE	4	89·5	73·4	86	...	1·13	−4·98
Bangalore	29·941	ESE	5	84·3	58·9	66	...	...	−3·26
Secunderabad	29·975	Calm	3	85·7	56·3	71	...	...	−1·62
Masulipatam	29·906	NW	3	88·1	68·6	70	...	...	−6·38
Bellary	29·962	Calm	1	88·7	63·2	40	...	...	−1·76
Cuddapah	29·931	SE	6	[illegible]	66·4	65	...	0·02	−3·84
Madras	29·916	NW	6	89·5	69·5	71	...	0·66	−2·66
Coimbatore	29·918	E	2	88·4	67·7	81	...	2·75	−0·44
Trichinopoly	29·928	C	3	90·4	67·9	69	...	1·21	−3·33
Negapatam	[illegible]	NW	11	83·9	71·9	85	...	1·55	−10·79
Colombo	29·901	E	6	89·0	74·0	87	...	11·0	−0·07
Aden	29·999	E	10	83·3	69·9	80	...	0·12	−0·06

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly on the Coromandel Coast, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Bangalore, and the minimum 5° in excess at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Surat, and the lowest 45° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Raipur and Cawnpore. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Michael Davitt's forthcoming volume has been wrongly described as a work "on the resources of Australia." The book, which the author hopes to have published before Christmas, is to deal with Australian life—people, resources, industries, politics, and parties—as seen by the Member for South Mayo during his tour, and is to bear the title of "Impressions of Australasia." MrDavitt visited all the leading goldfields, and over fifty of the largest centres of population in the seven colonies, made special visits to the Labor settlements on the Murray River, and to the sugar plantations in Queensland, in the latter case to study the Kanaka labor problem. All the chief colonial prisons were likewise inspected, and chapters upon Australian methods of punishment and criminal reform will form part of the work. It is also the author's intention to include in the book his lecture on the House of Commons, "Parliamentary Photographs," which was well received by both Press and people in the Colonies.

At the end of November we are to have another volume of verse from Mr. William Watson, of course through the Bodley Head. In the main it consists of the recent poems by Mr. Watson that have appeared in the periodicals. Two of these are "The Unknown God" and that very dainty piece an "Ode in May." The volume will also contain a poem of some length which has not yet been published in any form. Mr. Watson has not quite decided what title to give to this book.

Mark Twain finished the last proof-sheet of his new book before he made a German speech the other day. The volume, as sometimes happens in these matters, will appeal to the Anglo-Saxon people under two titles. "More Tramps Abroad," Messrs. Chatto call it, while the American name is "Following the Equator." Above each chapter Mark Twain puts a new "Pudd nhead Maxim," explaining that this wisdom is for the alluring of youth towards high moral altitudes. To be good, he says, is noble, but to show others how to be good is nobler and no trouble.

A remarkable little book is to be re-issued by Messrs. Putnam. The title is "Liberty and a Living," and the author is an American, Mr. Philip G. Hubert. He explains that for years he worked hard in New York with his pen. He hardly did better than make a modest living for himself and his family, and the outlook gave him no great hope. He decided to take a little place in the country, and there to secure bread and butter, sunshine, and health, by gardening, fishing, and hunting. He succeeded in his new life without giving up literary work altogether, and in this book he tells how he succeeded. The volume originally appeared a number of years ago, and from its vigor, style, and the facts it presents, has had a very wide and beneficial influence. We are delighted to hear that it is to reappear.

Mr. Lane hopes to publish Mr. Dana Gibson's "London" about the end of the month. Mr. Gibson and his wife lived here for some time last year, and he made a study of our ways. The drawings which resulted appeared in one of the American magazines along with a commentary. Now both have been made into a book, which is pretty certain to find a large audience here. Mr. Gibson, like Mr. Phil May worked hard and long with his pencil before fame dawned upon him. He has illustrated dozens of books, but "London" will be the first one in which he appears also as a writer.

The book-buyer will probably rank among Christmas volumes an illustrated "Hamlet" which Messrs. Raphael Tuck are just sending out. The artist is Mr. Harold Copping, whose attractive work has already become familiar in the magazines. He has studied his "Hamlet" with affectionate assiduity, and his sketches make a complete gallery of the characters and their doings. The Prince naturally poses for the frontispiece, and there are other full-page drawings in color. "I am very happy," writes Mr. Henry Irving, in a letter reproduced, "to accept the dedication of your edition of 'Hamlet,' to which I cordially wish every success."

Messrs. Putnam are about to issue from Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's pen a volume with the title "American Ideals and Other Essays, Social and Political." The book is dedicated to Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, and may be described as a plea for improvement in American public life. Mr. Roosevelt endeavors to marshal the ideals which good Americans ought to hold in view in the government of themselves. One of his texts is "machine politics"—appropriately enough in view of the new victory of Tammany.

Mr. George Griffith has written a volume of monographs which Messrs. Pearson will publish within the next few days. It is entitled "Men who have made the Empire," and consists of sketches of the twelve personalities considered by Mr. Griffiths to have been most influential in that direction. His line of Empire-makers stretches from William of Normandy to Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The general tenor of the book is frankly Imperialistic in the sense of the American statesman's declaration: "My country, right or wrong." An attraction of the volume will be a number of full-page drawings by Mr. Standly Wood.

Mr. A. G. Temple, the director of the Guildhall Picture Gallery, has written a work on the art of painting in the Queen's reign. It will be published at once by Messrs. Chapman, with over sixty illustrations. Mr. Temple's object has been to give a popular account of the leading painters and paintings of the Victorian school. He deals with works rather than with the biographical details of those who produced them. As he points out, information of the latter sort is readily available to those who wish for it. Landseer's "Monarch of the Glen" is an example of the pictures reproduced, some of which so appear for the first time.

The last volume of Professor Sloane's most exhaustive life of Napoleon will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. Some people have thought that the fashion in Bonaparte literature has been on the down grade. There has been quite a remarkable demand here for Professor Sloan's work, considering that the four volumes cost £4 16s. English readers may be aware that the Professor occupies the chair of history in Princeton University. He has made Napoleon Benaparte a life-long study, and probably no other writer has such a full grasp of the personal aspect of that colossus.

On an early day Messrs. Kegan Paul will issue Mr. H. W. Fincham's work on the artists and engravers of British and American book-plates. It is dedicated to the memory of Sir Wollaston Franks, who was recognised as our leading authority on book plates. As will be remembered, he left his own fine collection to the British Museum. The compilation of Fincham's book was begun ten years ago for his own use. In time it grew to some dimensions, in that resembling the rise of book-plate collecting. Brother collectors here and in America suggested that he should make his information available to all, and so the coming volume.

A series of unpublished letters of Rachel, the great French actress, is shortly to see the light. The letters are addressed to Samson, who was her professor. M. Jules Claretie, the director of the Comedie Francaise, is writing a preface to the volume. A book that will be ready in about a fortnight, and that will arouse some sensation, is "Impressions Celilaires." In this volume M. Baihaut recounts his prison experiences. M. Baihaut is the former Minister of Public Works, who was condemned to five years, penal servitude in connection with the Panama scandals. M. Frederic Godefroy is about to commence the publication in parts of the dictionary of old French on which he has long been at work. All the dialects in use from the eleventh to the fifteenth century are included in the dictionary. A volume of essays by M. H. Mezieres, the French Academician, will be ready almost immediately. Among the subjects treated may be mentioned "Mme. de Maintenon," "Fenenlon a Cambrai," "Diderot," "Prevost-Paradol," "Lamartine," "Edgar Quinet," and "Le Marechal Oudinot." The book is to be entitled "Morts et Vivants."

The thirteenth volume is ready of M. A. de Boislisle's monumental and assuredly definitive edition of the "Memoirs of Saint-Simon." Early in the month will appear "Eglé," a volume of verse by M. Saint-George's de Bouhelier the founder and chief of the Naturist school. A new novel by the author of that very successful book, "Aphrodite," is in the press. M. Pierre Louys describes his forthcoming work as a lyrical novel, and the title he has chosen is "Les Chansons de Billitis." The forthcoming issue of the "Revue Blanche will contain two articles of special interest to English readers. "Un Nouveau Musse Londonnien: Tate Gallery," by Charles Saunier, and "Les Lettres Anglaises," by Laurence Jerrold. M. Auiard professor at the Sorbonne, is correcting the proofs of the second series of his "Etudes et Lecons surda Revolution Francaise." M. A. Debidour, Inspector-General of Public Instruction, has finished a volume dealing with the relations between State and Church in France sinceithe Revolution.

NOTICES.

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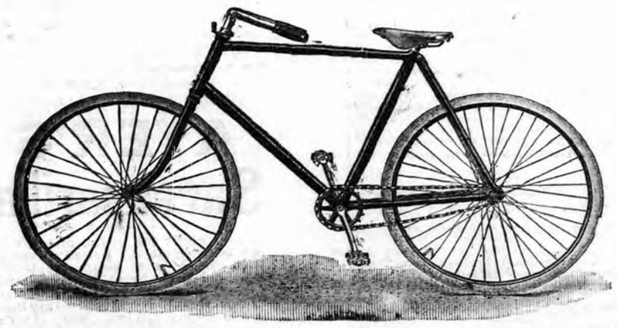

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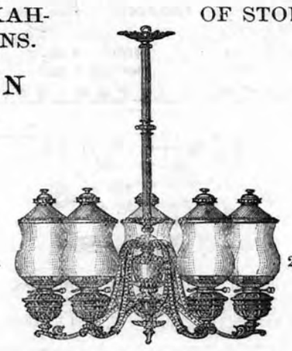

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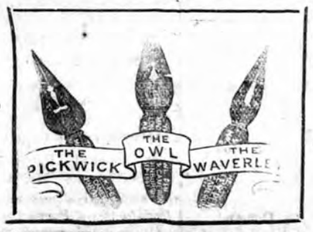

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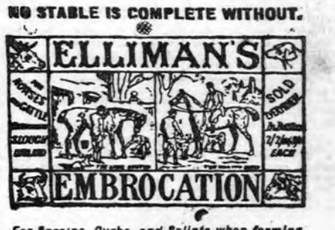

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For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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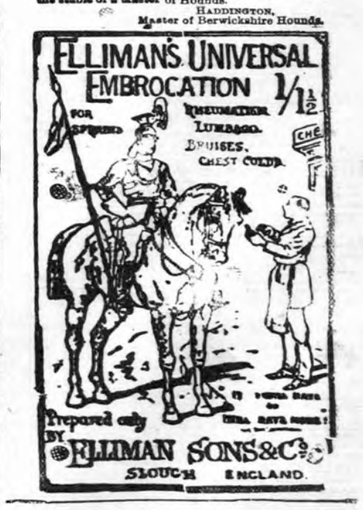
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